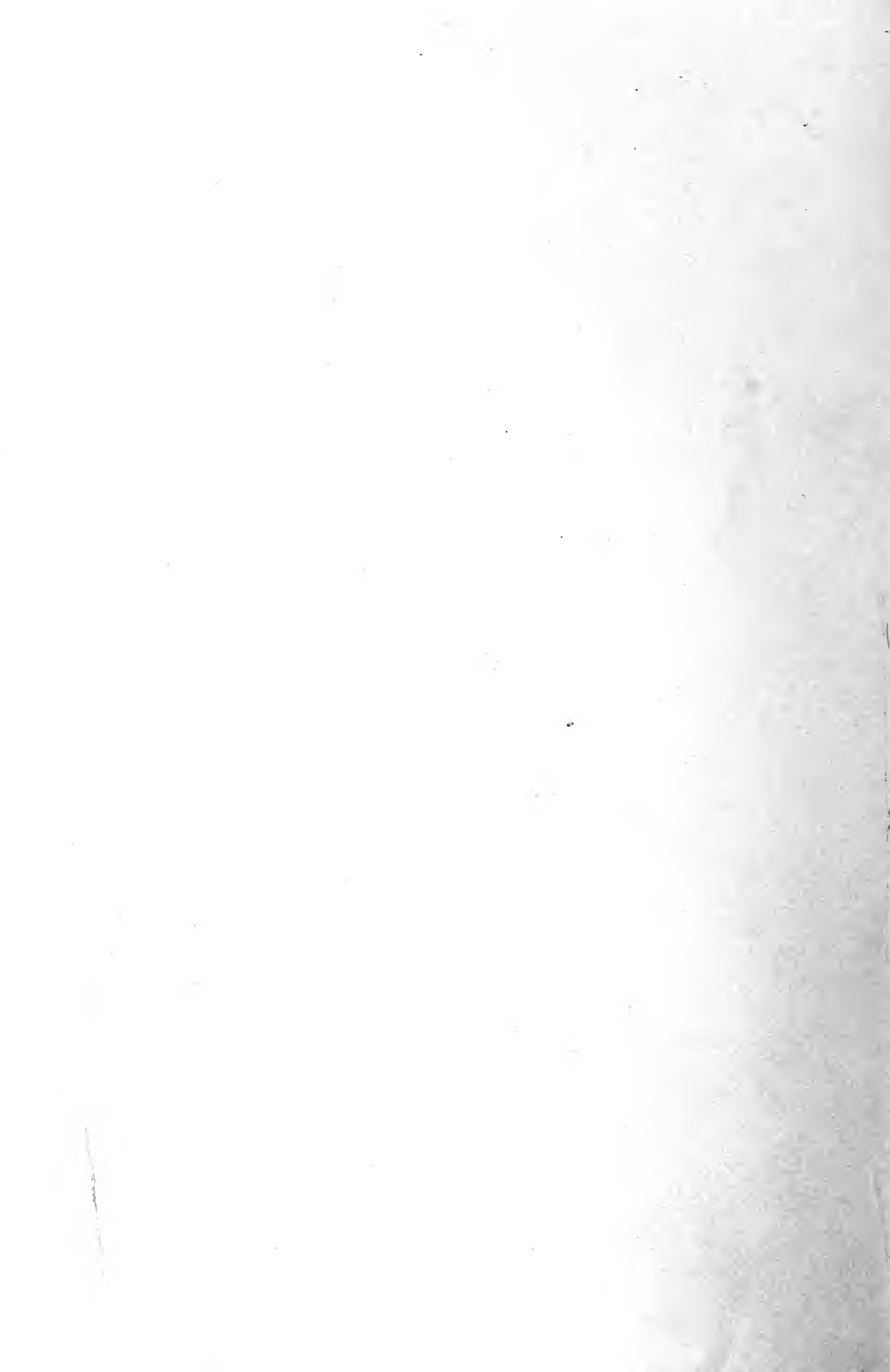


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FEB 7 1918

Nineteen Fifteen Catalogue
Rockmont Nursery

D. M. ANDREWS, Owner

REC'D
★ AUG 7 1920 ★



JAMESIA AMERICANA (See Page 18).

Boulder, Colo., U. S. A.

1893 Rockmont Nursery 1915

BOULDER, COLORADO

D. M. ANDREWS, Proprietor

— HEADQUARTERS FOR —

Western-Grown Ornamentals for Western Planters
Colorado Native Shrubs, Evergreens and Flowers

INFORMATION FOR THE CUSTOMER

Business Terms. Your order is acceptable at any time, early or late, but early orders are recommended. Those who find it more convenient may send their order now and their remittance later if they prefer. Money may be forwarded by personal check, money order, draft, or by any convenient method.

Safe Delivery Guaranteed. I guarantee safe delivery of all stock forwarded by express, and will replace losses free if reported promptly. Freight is often cheaper for heavy shipments and is safe for moderate distances. I do not assume risk of loss by freight, but will use best efforts to secure safe and prompt delivery.

Packing. Good stock may be delivered to the customer in bad condition because of faulty packing. For many years I have carefully studied packing methods and have developed my own system which enables me to deliver my superior stock anywhere in the United States in perfect condition. Not only are my packing methods efficient, but all unnecessary weight is eliminated, thus reducing the cost of transportation to the minimum. My prices include packing for shipment, except where an order is for only two or three trees or balled evergreens, in which case a small charge is made; larger orders are packed free.

Plants by Mail. The recent admission of plants to the regular Parcel Post zone rates makes this a practical method of forwarding small parcels within the first and second zones. Beyond this limit and for large parcels, express is usually cheaper. Trees and plants now take the **second class** rate by express, which is in most cases cheaper than the old rates. If plants are ordered by mail, an allowance for postage should be included with your order; if you send too much I will refund or add extra plants as you prefer. By express or freight, charges should be paid at destination, unless there be no agent at your station.

Prices. The prices of most commodities have advanced decidedly within the past few years. I am glad to inform my customers that only slight advances have been made in prices of standard grades of nursery stock, and on most items no advance whatever. In comparing prices, it should be observed that most of the quotations of this catalogue call for a definitely stated size or grade of stock. Blanket prices which include free delivery with size of stock indefinitely stated, are likely to prove unsatisfactory to the customer.

Personal Attention. Few nurseries in this country exercise greater care than I do to send out stock that is strictly true to name, of good vitality and safely packed. Bear in mind that I have no outside interests whatever to divert my attention from the nursery business. Every box, bale or parcel sent out from Rockmont Nursery is handled under my personal supervision.

Good nursery stock sells itself. My catalogue comes along to take your order. You have no commissions or traveling expenses to pay. I stay on the job and deliver the goods. This method has given good satisfaction to my customers. I suppose that no one can avoid making mistakes, but if you will report mistakes or anything else that fails to please you, I will try to make things satisfactory.

Correspondence. Letters of inquiry should be written on a separate sheet from your order, as they are filed in a separate department. Questions should be stated clearly and as briefly as possible, and should be presented early in the season. Very little time can be spared for correspondence after the shipping season begins.

If you have a neighbor who would appreciate a copy of this catalogue, send his address and I will mail a copy promptly. I thank many of my customers who have already done this.

Wishing you success and pleasure with your trees and flowers I am,

Sincerely yours,

Boulder, Colorado, Nineteen Fifteen.

D. M. ANDREWS.



Tree Rows

December is stock-taking time in the nursery. There are many other things to occupy the proprietor's time after the ground freezes too much for digging and planting, but this is one of the first steps toward the preparation of the annual catalogue. Trees and shrubs are counted in the nursery, row by row, into their respective grades. After the grade-count is completed showing sizes with the number of each, the items are collated or reassembled on the invoice sheets in exactly the same order that they are to appear in the catalogue.

Trees in the wintertime show their real character much more clearly than when covered with foliage. A winter study of trees and shrubs is profitable, and will reveal decorative possibilities in the use of those having showy berries or bright colored bark or twigs without detracting in the least from desirable summer effects. As I now look from my office window in January, I see the crimson clusters of the Indian Currant, two kinds of Barberries, Rose haws, scarlet berries of Honeysuckle, the red and purplish twigs of Dogwood and Wild Roses, the cone-like clusters of the Hop vine, the purplish brown dry foliage of the White Oak, the cheerful green of the Blue Spruce, Silver Cedar, Trailing Juniper, the Japanese Ivy and several evergreen ferns, the latter just under the window. The Elm, Honey Locust, Red Oak, Black Walnut, Maple, Cottonwood, Willow, Apple and Plum which I also see, have each a different habit and character by which they are readily recognized, and who shall deny that the joys of sociability may be profitably extended to include our tree neighbors.

But returning to the tree rows which I photographed last December in the Park Avenue block of Rockmont Nursery, this field which includes less than one fourth the nursery area contains 3,870 transplanted trees, 3,650 transplanted evergreens, 6,350 transplanted shrubs and vines, besides more than 100,000 seedlings and rooted cuttings of trees, shrubs and other plants in propagating beds.

An interesting feature of this particular tract is that it is reclaimed swamp land, originally so full of springs that although close to the foothills as can be seen from the picture, it was necessary to lay drain tiles through the field to remove the surplus moisture. The tiles are laid at a depth of four or five feet and deliver at the outlet a constant flow of water which is pumped as required during the summer through an overhead sprinkling system to the propagating beds.

The soil is a deep, black loam and is sufficiently sub-irrigated that very little surface irrigation is required. This insures a steady, uniform growth through the entire growing season with well matured wood, and as a result, there are no "runts" or stunted trees in Rockmont Nursery.

At the farm, a few miles farther out, the soil is sandy bottom land, naturally rather moist. It is ideal for Peonies, Iris and other perennials. Here are grown most of the native mountain shrubs as soon as they are large enough to plant out in the field, and for both trees and shrubs the moist sandy soil produces clean healthy tops and an abundance of fibrous roots.

At the present time practically everything offered in the catalogue of Rockmont Nursery is of my own growing at Boulder. I have bought nursery stock from nearly every section of the United States, and my Rockmont trees and shrubs surpass all in both stockiness and root development.

SPRING OR FALL PLANTING—WHICH?

We rightly think of spring-time as planting-time for nine months of the year, and the other three months, namely, August, September and October, the gardening magazines and many of the catalogues urge the advantages and pleasures of fall planting. The magazines doubtless wish to keep their advertising pages filled, and the catalogues are out for business.

Now it is true that certain things can be planted successfully in the fall while others just as certainly must be planted in the spring for best results, and it is results that we are after. Three simple rules which determine the correct planting season are as follows: 1st, plants which naturally make their root growth in autumn should be planted be planted at that season. This class includes all spring-flowering bulbs, such as Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Hyacinths, etc., and these must be planted in the fall and at no other time. 2nd, plants which make a root growth in the fall and again in the spring may be planted properly at either season. This class includes the coniferous evergreens and nearly all plants which are known as herbaceous perennials, such as Peonies, Iris, Phlox, and most of the Colorado Wild Flowers, some of the latter belonging more properly to the first class. Tritomas, Hibiscus, the Hardy Grasses and some others are exceptions and should be planted only in the spring. Evergreens begin the autumn root growth late in August, and should therefore be planted soon after August 15th or otherwise in the spring. 3d, plants which make no fall root growth, but which make their entire root growth in the spring should be planted in the spring and then only. This third class includes all deciduous trees, shrubs and vines. Fall planting of this class of stock may be occasionally successful, but severe losses will result from a dry, windy winter.

To avoid the spring rush which is inevitable in the nursery business, it is quite practicable to order trees and shrubs in the fall, burying them in trenches for the winter. The trenches must be located in a well drained position, as it is essential that water should not stand in them. The roots should be dipped in thin mud either before shipment or upon arrival. The bundles are then to be laid in the trench in a nearly horizontal position, making sure that all roots are in contact with moist soil. Then when all are in place, fill the trench, covering both roots and tops with earth. In early spring they can be removed and planted at the most favorable moment, which should in any event take place before growth begins in the trenches. Evergreens must not be buried.

Deciduous Trees

Deciduous trees are those which lose their foliage every winter as contrasted with evergreens.

The number of successful trees for any region is limited by climate and soil. It should be the aim of every tree planter to plant the best tree for the place and the purpose for which it is intended within these limitations. Having a semi-arid climate and a comparatively high altitude, growing conditions in Colorado differ materially from the same latitudes farther east, and in many respects correspond to a more northern latitude.

After a personal survey of practically all the tree planting districts of the state, I can safely recommend the following list for ordinary conditions under the maximum altitude of 6,500 feet. With much increase of altitude above that point the list of successful shade trees diminishes rapidly. Where planting is contemplated under unfavorable conditions of altitude or otherwise, I shall be glad to confer by letter regarding the varieties most likely to succeed.

Plant trees in the spring. Fall planting is sometimes successful, but severe losses will result from fall planting when followed by a dry, windy winter. My "Little Red Book" contains twenty pages on the planting and care of trees, and a copy will be mailed free to all who ask for it.

CONDENSED CULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TREES.

Planting. Trim out about one third of the top to offset the loss of roots. Dig holes a few inches deeper and wider all around than the spread of roots. Fill in a mound of fine soil in the center of the hole high enough to support the tree at the same level as when growing in the nursery. Spread out the roots, fill in and tamp firmly plenty of good moist soil to bring to grade, leaving a depression for watering.

Watering. Water from June first to September fifteenth once a week, enough to reach the deepest roots, making no exception for rainfall. If ground is moist do not water when planting, and after September watering should be gradually suspended to once in three or four weeks till freezing weather and then discontinued.

Do not water a little every day, as the soil will become sour and dense, so that air cannot get to the roots.

Culture. The top soil should be loosened occasionally during the summer to a depth of two or three inches. Do not let the sod grow up to the trunk of the tree before the end of the second season. At the end of summer all the branches which are without leaves and dry can be removed, cutting back to the live wood. In December cover the ground over the roots with manure, removing it in April. During the winter branches which have exceeded the lines of symmetrical development may be shortened or removed.

The depredations of insects, gnawing animals and thoughtless boys with a knife or hatchet should be guarded against. Borers can be destroyed by introducing a few drops of Carbon bisulphide into their holes with a medicine dropper and plugging with wax or putty. Plant lice, scale insects, leaf rollers, etc., can be controlled by spraying, accurate directions for which may be obtained by applying to the office of State Entomologist, Fort Collins, Colo. Citizens of other states should apply to their own state department.

ACER—MAPLE.

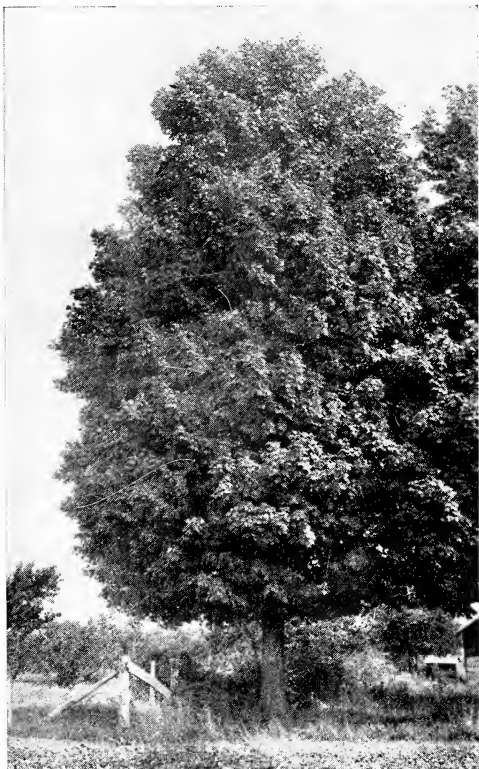
Among the maples are some of our most valuable shade and ornamental trees. The great variety of shape, size and style of growth makes it possible by judicious selection, to make use of some of them in almost any situation.

Acer ginnala, Tartarian Maple. A large shrub forming a thickly branched clump with handsome foliage which turns red in autumn. Very hardy and makes a fine screen or background for other planting. 2-3 feet, 35 cents; heavy clumps, 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

Acer platanoides, Norway Maple. A large tree with spreading head, and large broad leaves which create a dense shade, turning yellow in autumn. For grace of form, beauty of foliage, vigor, hardiness and general usefulness, few trees excel the Norway Maple. 5-6 feet, 50 cents; 6-8 feet, 75 cents; 8-10 feet, \$1.25.

Acer Platanoides Schwedleri, Blood-leaved Norway Maple. A variety with blood-red foliage in early spring, turning later to dark bronze green, and in autumn to purple or red. 5-6 feet, \$1.00; 6-8 feet, \$1.25.

Acer dasycarpum, (*A. saccharinum*) Soft Maple. A fast grower, makes a good shade and thrives everywhere. It is more easily broken by wind and snow than other trees but recovers quickly. On account of its vigorous and rapid growth under all sorts



Hard Maple, (*Acer Saccharum*)

of conditions and its extreme hardness, it will always be a favorite for street planting. It should be given ample space to develop its large size, as it is an unsatisfactory tree when crowded. 6-8 feet, 50 cents; 10-12 feet, \$1.00; larger, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Acer dasycarpum Wierii, Wier's Cut-leaved Maple. A variety of the Soft Maple with rapid, but less rampant growth; its long, pendulous branches clothed with dainty, deeply cut foliage, sweep the ground. A beautiful lawn tree, as easily grown as the Soft Maple. 8-10 feet, \$1.00.

Acer saccharum, Hard Maple, Sugar Maple. Having about the same rate of growth as the Norway Maple, and becoming one of the grandest of shade trees. It is less spreading than most trees, a fact which commends it for narrow avenues, and many other places where much space is not available. Where rapid growth is not a requirement, it has everything in its favor; it is clean, hardy, develops a symmetrical form without pruning, and is a tree that one can take pride in. 5-6 feet, 50 cents; 6-8 feet, 75 cents; 8-10 feet, \$1.00.

AESCULUS—HORSE CHESTNUT.

Handsome flowering trees of symmetrical form, especially valuable for the lawn where room can be given for proper development.

Aesculus Hippocastaneum, Horse Chestnut. Foliage large and dense, very ornamental. The showy white flowers in early summer are borne in large erect panicles. Should be wrapped with a strip of burlap the first winter. 3-4 feet, 50 cents; 6 feet, \$1.00.

Aesculus octandra, Yellow Buckeye. This American species is hardier than the Horse Chestnut, and while the two are easily distinct, the flowering habit and general style of growth is similar; a much finer tree than the common Buckeye. 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

ALNUS—ALDER.

Alnus tenuifolius, Western Alder. A small tree with smooth gray bark, suitable for waterside planting, but will grow well in drier places. Attractive in early spring for its long catkins. 5-6 feet, 50 cents; 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

BETULA—BIRCH.

Trees of slender growth and peculiarly graceful habit. Their picturesque trunks with papery white bark are most effectively displayed in combination with evergreens, especially in winter. Although hardy, the shelter afforded by grouping them with other trees is beneficial.

Betula alba, White Birch. Tree of medium size with white bark which parts from the trunk in papery layers. The bark of very young trees is not pure white. 4-6 feet, 50 cents; 6-8 feet 75 cents.

Betula alba pendula laciniata, Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. A variety of the White Birch with gracefully drooping branches and beautifully cut foliage. This and Wier's Cut-leaved Maple are the two most popular weeping trees. 6-8 feet, \$1.00; 8-10 feet, \$1.50.

Betula fontinalis, Rocky Mountain Birch. A large shrub, branching from the ground, with smooth purplish brown trunks and branches. Extremely hardy and easily grown. 4-6 feet, \$1.00.

CATALPA.

Catalpa speciosa, Western or Hardy Catalpa. Except for extremely cold sections, this tree is quite satisfactory in Colorado. Best suited for rather dry places where the new growth of wood will ripen up early, otherwise it is liable to winterkill. Distinct from other trees by reason of its large foliage and very showy flowers. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

CELTIS—HACKBERRY.

Celtis reticulata, Mountain Hackberry. A native, round-headed tree of medium size, with elm-like foliage, able to endure severe drought but thrives best in good soil. 6-8 feet, 75 cents; 8-10 feet, \$1.00.

CRATAEGUS—HAWTHORN.

Ornamental trees of small size with handsome foliage and showy flowers and



Black Walnut, (*Juglans*)



Thornless Honey Locust (*Gleditsia*).

fruit. Being intermediate in size between trees and shrubs, they are indispensable for landscape planting. All Hawthorns should be cut back severely when planted.

***Crataegus cernonis*, (*C. erythropoda*)** Hawthorn. A round topped bushy tree with yellowish twigs, glossy foliage, white flowers and morocco-red fruit, very richly colored and abundant. 5-6 feet, 75 cents; 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

***Crataegus Coloradensis*, Colorado Hawthorn.** More tree like, with stout branches, the foliage deeply serrate, of thick texture. The large flowers in ample clusters are followed by the equally showy dark scarlet fruit. One of the finest hawthorns in cultivation and of ironclad hardness; stock limited. 2-3 feet, 75 cents.

***Crataegus saligna*, Black-fruited Hawthorn.** In its elegant style of growth, clean glossy foliage and redish purple twigs which afford a charming winter effect, this is a gem among hawthorns. Found in cold mountain valleys, it is extremely hardy, and it differs from other sorts in its slender upright growth, small shining foliage and jet black fruit. 5-6 feet, 75 cents; 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

ELAEAGNUS—RUSSIAN OLIVE

Elaeagnus angustifolius, Russian Olive.

A valuable tree for the plains, very serviceable as a windbreak, and of equal value for the lawn on account of its unique silvery foliage, its luxuriant graceful habit and ability to stand all vicissitudes of climate. 3-4 feet, 35 cents; 4-6 feet, 50 cents.

FRAXINUS—ASH.

***Fraxinus Americana*, White Ash.** Few trees can thrive under such a variety of unfavorable circumstances as the Ash. For a hard wood tree the growth is rapid, the smooth, straight trunks bearing a well proportioned top. A beautiful and desirable shade tree and exceptionally valuable for street planting. 5-6 feet, 35 cents; 6-8 feet, 50 cents; 8-10 feet, 75 cents; 10-12 feet, \$1.00.

GLEDITSIA—HONEY LOCUST.

The Honey Locust is sometimes confused with the Black Locust, which is a species of *Robinia*. The Honey Locust is free from disease and from all insect or other pests.

***Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*, Thornless Honey Locust.** By eliminating the thorns the one objectionable feature of the ordinary Honey Locust disappears, and we have an ideal shade and street tree. Its growth is rapid and symmetrical, the tree beautifully proportioned the trunk smooth and straight, the branching system perfect. A long-lived hard-wood tree, not easily broken or deformed by wind or snow, its fern-like foliage casting a light shade which permits the growth of grass and other plants underneath. The Honey Locust is a near relative of the Alfalfa plant and Sweet Clover, and for the same fundamental reasons is peculiarly adapted to this region. When used as a windbreak it does not impoverish the soil as much as other trees, because it is a nitrogen producer like other members of the Clover family. The cut shows a thornless tree growing in Boulder, 28 years old, and 62 inches in circumference. 4-5 feet, 40 cents; 5-6 feet, 60 cents; 6-8 feet, \$1.00; 8-10 feet, \$1.25; 10-12 feet, \$2.00. Seedlings, two years old, 12 to 18 inches tall, \$2.00 per hundred. \$15.00 per thousand. This size is suitable for windbreaks, and should be planted 8 to 12 inches apart in a single row.

GYMNOCLADUS—COFFEE TREE.

***Gymnocladus Canadensis*, Kentucky Coffee Tree.** Related to the Honey Locust and adapted to the same range. As an ornamental tree it is valuable for its unusually handsome foliage, its picturesque winter aspect, and its absolute freedom from pests. 5-6 feet, 75 cents; 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

JUGLANS—WALNUT.

***Juglans nigra*, Black Walnut.** A most valuable tree for timber, shade and ornament, and rarely fails to produce a crop of nuts of fine quality. Grows rapidly, is ex-

ceedingly hardy and thrives under a great variety of conditions. Every ranch and every back yard in Colorado should have one or more Black Walnuts. Large trees should be pruned rather closely when planted; small sizes are recommended. 2-3 feet, transplanted, 35 cents; 4-6 feet, 50 cents.

MALUS—FLOWERING CRAB.

Handsome small trees prized for their fragrant, showy blossoms in early spring. They are easily grown, and transplant as readily and thrive as surely as an apple tree.

Malus coronarius, Sweet-scented Crab. Native of the eastern states, broad and deeply serrated foliage, flowers in clusters, pink or rose color, exquisitely fragrant. 2-3 feet, 50 cents; 3-4 feet, 75 cents.

Malus ioensis Bechtelii, Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. A remarkably beautiful tree, often blooming freely in the nursery rows. The flowers are double and resemble small roses both in form and delicate coloring, with characteristic crab apple fragrance. 2-3 feet, 50 cents; 3-4 feet, 75 cents; 4-5 feet, \$1.00.

Malus floribunda, Japanese Flowering Crab. A shrub or small tree, the rose or rose-red flowers produced in great profusion, fruit red, about the size of a pea. 2-3 feet, 75 cents.

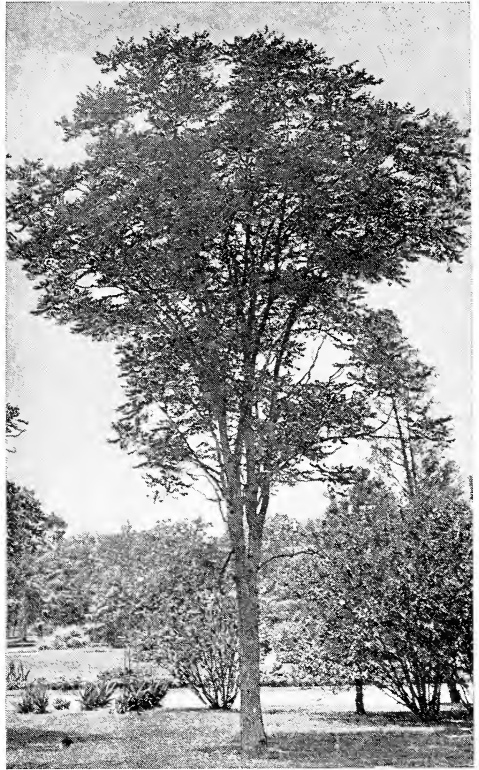
MORUS—MULBERRY.

Morus tatarica, Russian Mulberry, hardy except for the winterkilling of the tips of young trees. An ornamental tree of medium size, fruiting very freely for a period of several weeks, the fruit being eagerly sought by birds and children. 4-6 feet, 50 cents.

POPULUS—POPLAR, COTTONWOOD.

That there is a requirement for trees of rapid growth is attested by the vast numbers of Cottonwoods and Carolina Poplars which we see of all ages throughout this region. Aside from the general rule, that quick growing trees are short lived, the demand for quick growth is legitimate within certain limitations.

Recognizing the unfitness of the ordinary Cottonwood with its perennial cotton nuisance, I have been investigating for several years the native Cottonwoods in various parts of Colorado, for the purpose of securing cottonless forms having desirable habits of growth and with a better constitution than possessed by the Carolina Poplar which has little indeed to recommend it. After examining hundreds of thousands of trees and making many nursery tests, I have selected five or six satisfactory types, two of which are offered this season. In conducting this quest, I made one midwinter trip of more than 800 miles for the sole purpose of securing a few bundles of Cot-



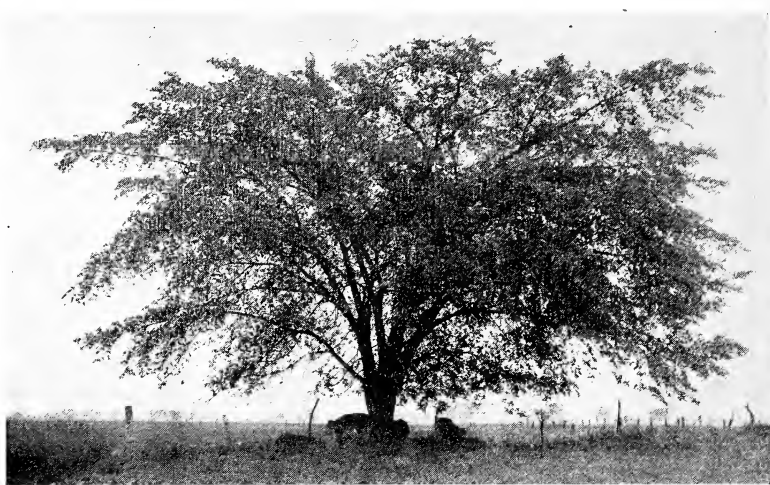
Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus*).

tonwood cuttings which are now successfully established in my nursery.

Populus acuminata, Lance-leaved Poplar. An especially vigorous, cottonless form of this native species, less spreading than the Broad-leaved Cottonwood, but forming a well rounded head of good proportions. Sometimes known as the Smooth-barked Cottonwood, from the very smooth, clean appearance of the trunk and larger branches, which with its neat foliage makes it a very attractive tree. One of the few trees sufficiently hardy to stand the climate of central Wyoming. 10-12 feet, \$1.00.

Populus angustifolia, hybrid, Rockmont Poplar. One of my choice new varieties, a hybrid between the two species, *Populus angustifolia* and *P. acuminata*, having the graceful willow-like foliage of the former, with the smooth clean habit and open style of growth of the latter. It is cottonless, and makes a fine round-topped tree of desirable appearance for street or shade. 12-15 feet, \$1.50 each.

Populus Sargentii, Common Broad-leaved Cottonwood. For the present I offer the common seedling stock, of which the usual proportion will bear cotton. 6-8 feet, 50 cents; 8-10 feet, 75 cents.



American Elm, (*Ulmus Americana*)

Populus nigra fastigiata, Lombardy Poplar. A tall, spire-shaped tree of picturesque and formal aspect, very rapid growing and hardy. It makes a striking appearance among other trees and is indispensable where emphasis or formality is desired. 6-8 feet, 50 cents; 8-10 feet, 75 cents.

Populus alba Bolleana, Bolle's Silver Poplar. Having the spire-like form of the Lombardy Poplar but of smaller size, with dark green smooth bark, the foliage being dark green above and silvery beneath. 8-10 feet, \$1.00; 12 to 15 feet, \$1.50.

PRUNUS—PLUM, CHERRY.

Prunus Americana, Wild Plum. Used in parks and large estates for backgrounds and thickets. The fragrant white flowers completely cover the tree in early spring. 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

Prunus Padus, Bird Cherry. This European species is more tree-like than the Choke Cherry, has healthy dark green foliage and racemes of fragrant white flowers in early summer, and makes a most attractive clump for the lawn or a background for shrubs or flowers. 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

For other species of *Prunus*, see Shrubs.

QUERCUS—THE OAKS.

The Oaks may well be considered a synonym for strength and longevity. They are the most majestic and picturesque of all our forest trees. No landscape is complete without them, and fortunately there are species suited to every region where trees will grow. Oaks thrive in any soil but grow most rapidly in a deep moist loam.

They are seldom injured by the effects of climate, insects, or disease; and no other trees can compare with them in their gorgeous autumn colors.

Quercus alba, White Oak. A majestic tree with broad rounded crown supported by massive branches. Beautiful lobed foliage, turning to wine-red in autumn, very persistent, often remaining on the branches through the winter. 4-5 feet, \$1.00; 5-6 feet, \$1.25.

Quercus macrocarpa, Burr Oak. One of the hardiest and a rapid grower in this climate. Branches stout, often corky, foliage deeply lobed, of leathery texture, acorns large, nearly enclosed in a mossy burr. 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

Quercus palustris, Pin Oak. A pyramidal tree with a single main trunk and horizontal or drooping branches; foliage finely cut, turning red and scarlet in autumn. Makes very graceful specimens and grows rapidly. 4-6 feet, \$1.00.

Quercus rubra, Red Oak. A large handsome tree with a symmetrical, rounded, rather open crown, well supported by the smooth iron gray branches and trunk. Foliage dark green, sharply cut, brilliant scarlet hues in autumn. When once established, this Oak has about the same rate of growth as the American Elm, and is an ideal shade tree, perhaps the best Oak for this region. 5-6 feet, \$1.00; 6-8 feet, \$1.25.

ROBINIA—FLOWERING LOCUST.

The Flowering Locusts have showy pea-shaped white, pink or rose-colored flowers in racemes or clusters. For Honey Locusts, see *Gleditsia*.

Robinia Neo-Mexicana, Pink Locust. Among small sized flowering trees none surpasses the Pink Locust. It grows along the high mountain streams of southern Colorado and is entirely hardy. Used as a shade tree in Denver and Colorado Springs, but is at its best when left untrimmed and



Juniperus Siberica, Colorado Trailing Juniper.

allowed to form large bushy clumps which in early summer are glorious with the large full clusters of shell-pink, fragrant flowers. It thrives in any soil, either wet or dry, and requires no particular care. Small plants in the nursery bloom freely in June, and at intervals all summer. Small transplanted, 35 cents; 4-6 feet, \$1.00.

***Robinia pseudacacia*, Black Locust.** Valued for its durable timber, and a satisfactory shade and ornamental tree. Its drooping racemes of yellowish white flowers are delightfully fragrant and very showy. 12-15 feet, \$1.50.

***Robinia pseudacacia Bessoniana*.** Thornless Black Locust. This variety has very short prickles on the new branches which soon disappear. It has a more uniform and upright habit of growth than the Black Locust and is a desirable tree for home and street planting. 6-8 feet, 50 cents; 8-10 feet, 75 cents; 10-12 feet, \$1.00.

***Robinia pseudacacia monophylla*,** Large-leaved Black Locust. This makes a very handsome flowering tree of splendid form and is thornless. The individual leaflets are much larger than of any other Locust and its appearance is therefore quite distinct. 12-15 feet, \$1.50.

SALIX—WILLOW.

Trees and shrubs of rapid growth, some of which are notable for their ability to thrive in very wet places. For other kinds, see shrubs.

***Salix aurea*,** Russian Golden Willow. A quick growing hardy tree with very conspicuous yellow bark and twigs. 6-8 feet, 50 cents.

***Salix fragilis*,** Brittle or Park Willow. A tree of large size, introduced from Russia, with gray bark and branches, and narrow

foliage. Valued for windbreaks, for planting on banks to prevent washing, and often used as a shade tree. A plantation on low waste ground makes a very productive wood lot, affording splendid fuel and durable posts if treated with preservative chemicals. Such a plantation improves with age and may be cut over every few years. There is absolutely no other tree suited to this region which will so profitably utilize waste ground. Large cuttings, 2½ inches by 10 feet tall, to be set 2 feet in the ground, 75 cents; small cuttings, 2 feet, for windbreaks or plantation, \$5.00 per hundred, \$40.00 per thousand.

***Salix pentandra*,** Laurel Leaved Willow. A handsome medium sized tree with very glossy dark foliage. The most ornamental Willow for the lawn. 10-12 feet, \$1.00.

SORBUS—MOUNTAIN ASH.

***Sorbus aucuparia*,** European Mountain Ash. For creating a charming lawn effect no tree is more appropriate. Of medium size, graceful and symmetrical, showy both in flower and fruit, healthy and vigorous; it wins greater popularity each season. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

TILIA—LINDEN.

The Lindens are choice and desirable shade trees, well suited to this region. They are healthy, hardy and not troubled by insects. All kinds bear fragrant, creamy white flowers in great profusion.

***Tilia Americana*,** American Linden or Basswood. A large tree with spreading branches, heart shaped foliage, affording a dense shade; suitable for streets, lawns or parks. 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

***Tilia Europea*,** European Linden. A large tree of symmetrical growth, less spreading than the American Linden and with smaller

foliage; one of the finest deciduous trees or lawn planting and excellent for avenues. 5-6 feet, 75 cents; 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

ULMUS—ELM.

Ulmus Americana, American Elm. This is without doubt the most popular tree in America. In Colorado it has the defect of leaning with the wind when planted in ex-

posed places. This tendency will be largely offset in park and city planting where they can have the shelter and protection of other trees and buildings. Easily transplanted, thrives in any soil, a tree of fairly rapid growth and adaptable to a great variety of conditions. 5-6 feet, 30 cents; 6-8 feet, 50 cents; 8-10 feet, 75 cents.

Colorado Evergreens

The fact that the Douglas Spruce of Colorado is hardy in the East, while the same tree from the Pacific Coast is not, is a practical illustration of the effects of climate and altitude upon hardiness. It may have taken ages to produce this difference, but the same factors of climate, however long they have been in operation, have produced the same result upon all the other evergreens of this region and upon the native trees and shrubs as well.

All the following evergreens are one or more times transplanted and will be shipped with a ball of earth enclosing the roots. This fully protects them against exposure, which is responsible for most of the loss with this class of stock. The superiority of evergreens thus handled over the cheaper seedlings pulled from the earth and shipped with naked roots will be apparent to any one.

Long distance shipment of evergreens by freight is not recommended except in autumn or very early spring; and in any case the purchaser must assume the risk of freight transportation. I shall be glad to give information by letter regarding express rates and approximate weight of evergreens packed for shipment.

Six of one kind and grade will be sold at the dozen rate. Matched pairs and selected specimens will be charged for according to value, about 25 per cent in addition to prices quoted.

Planting Evergreens. Evergreens shipped with balls of earth should be unpacked and planted immediately upon arrival. If necessary to delay more than a few hours, the balls should be dipped quickly into a tub of water (not soaked) and the trees set upright in a cool place and covered with canvas. Usually the burlapped ball is dipped in thin mud before shipment; in this case do not upwrap, but plant, burlap and all, tamping moist mellow earth around the ball very firmly, covering about two inches.

Trimming Evergreens. As a rule, do not trim evergreens when planting. Never cut the terminal leader of any evergreen. The side branches may be clipped if necessary at any time, to make the form more symmetrical or compact, but this is usually unnecessary. The Silver Cedar in formal plantings can be kept uniform by clipping slightly each spring before growth begins, and old trees can be renewed, provided that no branch is left without green foliage.

Watering. Water the same as for deciduous trees, once each week, being especially careful not to neglect them during the months of July and August when the buds are being matured for the next season's growth.

Abies concolor, Silver Fir. A beautiful conical tree with silvery foliage, consisting of long flattened needles; the finest Fir for cold climates. \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

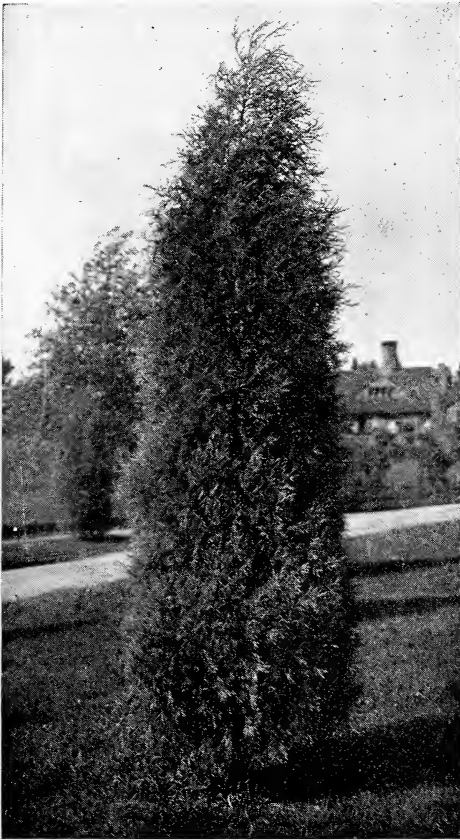
Juniperus scopulorum, Colorado Silver Cedar. This Rocky Mountain species, sometimes catalogued as *Juniperus Virginiana glauca*, is distinct from its eastern relative in several important particulars. The foliage has the beautiful glaucous hue which is characteristic of so many Colorado evergreens; the tree makes an upright, pyramidal growth and retains its lower branches and symmetrical form to a great age; it is also distinct in requiring two years to mature its fruit. It retains a pleasing color throughout the winter. 18-24 inches, 50 cents, \$5.00 per dozen; 2-2½ feet, 75 cents, \$7.50 per dozen; 2½-3 feet, \$1.00, \$10.00 per

dozen; 3-4 feet, \$1.25 to \$2.00 each; 4-5 feet, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

Juniperus Siberica, Prostrate Juniper. A low creeping evergreen, forming broad clumps, its graceful sprays spreading fan-like in all directions. 10-12 inch clumps, 50 cents, \$5.00 per dozen; 12-18 inch clumps, 75 cents.

Picea Engelmanni, Engelmann's Spruce. A fine large-growing species of symmetrical form, with ascending branches. The foliage is usually tinged with blue, but is not as silvery as the Blue Spruce, but the tree is said to retain its lower branches in the eastern states longer than that species. 12-18 inches, 50 cents.

Picea pungens, Colorado Blue Spruce. A symmetrical tree with horizontal or slight-

Silver Cedar (*Juniperus Scopulorum*).

ly ascending branches, needles very stiff and sharp pointed, foliage varying from nearly green to silvery blue. The color usually improving under cultivation, but not reaching its best for a year or two after transplanting. The state tree of Colorado, and found native in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. It has gained a most remarkable popularity throughout America and Europe, combining as it does superlative beauty with almost universal adaptability. Ordinary forms more or less tinged blue. 10-12 inches, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100; 12-18 inches, 50 cents, \$5.00 per dozen; 18-24 inches, 75 cents, \$7.50 per dozen; 2-3 feet, \$1.25, \$12.50 per dozen; 3-4 feet, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each; 4-5 feet, \$3.50 to \$5.00 each.

Picea pungens glauca, very choice stock. 2-3 feet, \$2.50 to \$3.50; 3-4 feet, \$4.00 to \$6.00.

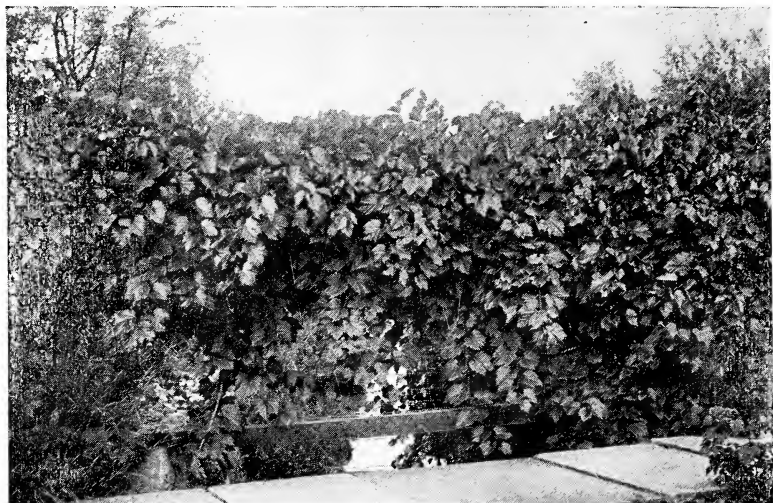
Pinus flexilis, Limber Pine or Rocky Mountain White Pine. Soft bluish-green foliage; a slender symmetrical tree, easily grown, and one of the most ornamental of the Pines. 18-24 inches, \$1.00 each.

Pinus mughus, Dwarf Pine. Usually forming dwarf, bushy clumps a foot or two high or sometimes taller, a native of the mountains of central Europe and succeeds in Colorado better than most European evergreens. Its small size makes it very convenient for masing around walls and in the foreground with taller evergreens; entirely hardy and easily transplanted. Fine bushy clumps, 10-12 inches tall and as broad, 50 cents, \$5.00 per dozen.

Pinus scopulorum, Bull Pine. The northern form of *Pinus ponderosa*, being the common Pine of our foothills. It is one of the most noble and picturesque of American conifers, and is without doubt the best evergreen for wind protection throughout the region lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. Its hardy constitution and ornamental value are sufficient recommendation for use elsewhere. 1½-2 feet, \$1.00; 2-3 feet, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Pseudotsuga Douglasii, Douglas Spruce. The common Spruce growing on dry north slopes. It is a graceful tree in cultivation and extensively used for reforestation. The Colorado tree often has a slight bluish tinge to the foliage. 12-18 inches, 50 cents, \$5.00 per dozen.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*).



Wild Grape (*Viitis vulpina*) on wire fence. See page 14.

Vines and Climbers

Every planting scheme for the home should include a generous assortment of vines; *Ampelopsis* for the walls; Honeysuckle, Clematis, etc., for porches; Wild Grape, Wisteria, Bittersweet, Hop Vine, etc., for fences and arbors. The *Euonymus radicans* and English Ivy are excellent for low, rough walls, or may be used anywhere with *Ampelopsis* which will act as a support and upon which they will climb 10 to 20 feet high. Both vines have evergreen foliage which is very attractive in winter. *Vinca minor*, or Myrtle, is one of the very best evergreen ground covers and can be used in dry sunny places or in dense shade. It has been used successfully instead of grass for a lawn.

Vines should have provided for them good soil and sufficient moisture, both of which may be lacking near the walls of a building. On this account is economy to plant heavy grades in preference to small, or so called mailing size, as the heavier stock sooner becomes independent of constant care. Only the hardiest and most dependable vines are found on my list. I have tested many other sorts and have discarded all from my collection which are not likely to be of general value. It is a good plan to apply well-rotted manure late in the fall, both for a mulch and to supply fertility, insuring a strong, vigorous growth, without which any vine is disappointing and commonplace.

AMPELOPSIS.

***Ampelopsis Engelmanni*, Engelmann Ivy.** For Colorado this is without exception the best vine for covering brick or stone walls, upon which it climbs and clings firmly by means of disc-bearing tendrils, requiring no other support. It grows rapidly, is entirely hardy and thrives under various conditions, growing equally well upon either north or south exposures. A vine of neat appearance, thrifty and healthy; the leaves five-parted and in autumn assuming the most beautiful hues of red and crimson. The Engelmann Ivy is a variety derived from the Virginia Creeper of the eastern U. S., and the true type has short-jointed runners which produce a great abundance of the disc-bearing tendrils, insuring a firm ad-

herence to the wall. I have an immense stock of the true, close-jointed type and offer strong vines at 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen, \$18.00 per hundred.

***Ampelopsis muralis*.** Scarcely distinguishable from the true type of *A. Engelmanni*. I have a few extra heavy clumps in my trial grounds which I will close out at 50 cents, \$5.00 per dozen.

***Ampelopsis vitacea*, Woodbine.** This native Colorado species has the largest foliage and most vigorous habit of any *Ampelopsis*. It climbs freely by tendrils like a grapevine. Trained to a wire netting, it will afford quickly a permanent shade or screen, or may be used as a trailer over rocks, banks, fences, etc. Hardy, and thrives

everywhere. Very heavy stock, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Ampelopsis Veitchii, Boston Ivy. Less hardy than other kinds, clings very closely to walls and has neat three-parted foliage; recommended for sheltered locations only. Extra strong stock, 50 cents.

CELASTRUS—BITTERSWEET.

Celastrus scandens, Climbing Bittersweet. A native vine of the eastern U. S., which does splendidly in Colorado. A vigorous climber, suitable for porches, arbors, or for screening purposes. Covered in autumn with exceedingly showy vermilion-red berries which remain in good condition all winter. 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

CLEMATIS.

Several distinct types are included under this group. *Clematis coccinea* and *crispa* are herbaceous vines which die down to the ground each winter, only the root living over and becoming stronger year by year. *Clematis paniculata* and *C. ligusticifolia* are woody climbers with multitudes of small white flowers in late summer. The so called large-flowering *Clematis* belongs to a third type, the individual flowers which are several inches across are borne in startling profusion for several weeks in mid-summer. For non-climbing varieties of *Clematis*, see Herbaceous Plants.

Clematis coccinea, Scarlet Clematis. A rapid climber, growing to about 12 feet, producing its showy, scarlet, bell-shaped flowers continually from July to October; much visited by humming birds. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Clematis crispa, Lavender Clematis. Similar to the Scarlet Clematis except in color, which is a delicate, pale lavender; the two make a pleasing combination when planted together. 25 cents, \$2.50 pr dozen.

Clematis ligusticifolia, Western Virgin's Bower. A vigorous and rapid climber to a height of 30 feet, affording a dense shade. The white flowers are several weeks earlier than *paniculata*, and the remarkably plumose seed clusters are borne in large masses and are very showy during the late summer and entire autumn. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Clematis paniculata, Japanese Clematis. One of the best, and certainly the most popular flowering vine for Colorado, a vine which everyone can grow successfully. It would be well worth growing if only for its excellent dark green foliage which it retains throughout the growing season and till very late in the fall; but when in late summer, this curtain of foliage is nearly hidden by the star-like flowers of foamy whiteness and exquisite fragrance, one cannot fail to be captivated by its charm. Good plants, 25 cents; strong clumps at 35 and 50 cents.

Clematis Jackmanni, Large-Flowering Clematis. This variety is the hardiest and most dependable of several large-flowering sorts; the color is a rich, royal purple, and the individual flowers are four or five inches across. Hardy and grows and blooms with wonderful freedom when once established. Select an easterly or northern exposure and plant the crown three or four inches deep in a well prepared, mellow loam, adding sand and leafmold to heavy soils. Carefully protect the new growths to prevent them from being broken. If carried safely through the first season success is practically assured. My extra strong three-year clumps are more than double the value of the 2 year grades usually sold; three year 75 cents.

EUONYMUS.

Euonymus radicans, Japanese Ivy. In this climate, where broad-leaved evergreen plants are so few, we should carefully utilize all that are really successful. This hardy evergreen which clings very firmly to a rough wall, making a very neat and permanent covering, may be used also to fill spaces between walks and foundation walls, or it may be planted with the Engelmann Ivy which it will use for a support, climbing ten to twenty feet in a few seasons, making a charming winter effect after the leaves of the Engelmann Ivy have fallen. As our winter sunshine dries out the foliage, it will prove most satisfactory in partly shaded situations, especially on north walls. 2 year, 25 cents; strong clumps, 35 and 50 cents.

ENGLISH IVY.

Hedera helix, English Ivy. Has larger foliage than the Japanese Ivy, and though not quite so hardy, will be found satisfactory where it can have protection from wind and sun. It is very beautiful when growing upon the trunk of a large tree, to which it will cling very firmly. 35 cents.

HOP VINE.

Humulus Neo-Mexicanus, Rocky Mountain Hop Vine. A vigorous herbaceous climber of rapid growth with an abundance of broad, deeply-cleft foliage, producing a quick shade, increasing in strength year by year. One of the very best of vines for a summer cottage in the mountains. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

LONICERA—HONEYSUCKLE.

Lonicera aurea reticulata, Golden-leaved Honeysuckle. A variety with handsome foliage and creamy white flowers; leaves green, elegantly veined and reticulated with golden yellow. Extra strong vines, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Lonicera Halleana, Hall's Fragrant Japan Honeysuckle. Foliage nearly evergreen, a vine of rapid growth and refined appearance, with deliciously fragrant white flowers which turn to creamy-yellow; in bloom

nearly all summer. 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Lonicera sempervirens, Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Flowers vivid scarlet, produced freely all summer, very attractive to humming birds; the effect of the fresh green foliage and the scarlet trumpets and coral-red berries is very charming. 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Lonicera flava, Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle. Similar to the Scarlet Trumpet, but a much stronger and more vigorous vine, the trumpet-like flowers rich golden yellow. Extra size clumps, 50 cents.

POLYGONUM—LACE VINE.

Polygonum baldschuanicum, Silver Lace Vine. An excellent hardy climber, of rapid growth, the delicate white sprays of flowers are borne in great profusion in summer and early autumn. Large plants, 75 cents.

VINCA—MYRTLE.

Vinca minor, Myrtle Periwinkle. A well known evergreen trailing plant, exceedingly hardy and will thrive in dry, poor soil, or

in places that are too shady for grass or other plants. For a lawn effect or as a ground cover, plant the small clumps ten or twelve inches apart each way and keep well hoed the first season, after which they will entirely cover the ground. \$1.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per hundred.

VITIS—GRAPE.

Vitis vulpina, Wild Grape. Valuable for covering arbors, fences or anything where a luxuriant growth of foliage is desired. The flowers are not showy, but are deliciously fragrant. 25 and 35 cents each, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per dozen.

WISTERIA.

Following are three best varieties for Colorado, all of American origin. They are hardy, grow rapidly and bloom quite freely after becoming fully established. Very strong three-year clumps of either of the three varieties, 50 cents.

Wisteria frutescens, purple.

Wisteria frutescens alba, white.

Wisteria magnifica, lavender.

Hedges, Screens and Windbreaks

A FORMAL OR TRIMMED HEDGE.

A well grown hedge lends distinction and an air of seclusion to the home premises. It also imparts an appropriate formality in harmony with good architecture.

The European Privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*, is the only plant suitable in this climate for an ornamental trimmed hedge, other kinds used elsewhere not being hardy in Colorado. A hedge of the European Privet growing in Boulder is shown in the cut; other good examples of the same kind of hedge may be seen at Fort Collins, Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

A successful hedge requires thorough preparation. Where the soil is very poor, a trench should be dug and filled with good soil. Set the plants in a single row, about four to six inches deeper than they grow in the nursery, partly covering the lower branches which will soon develop roots, making the hedge very strong and dense at the bottom. Plants should be spaced 8 or 9 inches apart in the row, requiring 135 to 150 for 100 feet of row, but to secure density more quickly they may be set closer.

After planting, trim to a uniform height of about 8 inches. Trim again at the beginning of the second season and once or twice during the summer, allowing an advance each time of only two or three inches which will make a fine, dense body to the hedge. It should be kept rather narrow at first, allowing it to increase in breadth very slowly. Watering should be attended to as advised for other shrubs. Suitable shears for trimming hedges can be found at most hardware stores, but if any of my customers cannot procure them, I will supply at dealer's prices.

LIGUSTRUM—PRIVET.

Ligustrum vulgare, European or English Privet. A shrub with oval, dark green foliage which is very persistent, often lasting in good condition till nearly Christmas. Grown as a shrub without trimming, it has small white flowers followed by clusters of black berries; in a closely trimmed hedge it rarely blooms. As indicated above, this is the only shrub suitable for a formal hedge in this climate. Fine transplanted stock, 18 to 24 inches tall, \$5.00 per hundred; 24-30 inches, \$6.00 per hundred. After planting, all should be cut back alike, but the taller plants have stronger roots and more branches.



Hedge of European Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*).

INFORMAL OR UNTRIMMED HEDGES.

One sometimes requires a row of shrubs to define boundary lines, or for a screen to conceal unsightly views, or possibly something of a taller growth for a windbreak. The following suggestions are intended to help in the selection of suitable shrubs for such purposes. Where unusual conditions exist, something entirely different may be required and I shall be glad to confer by letter upon receipt of inquiry. A full description with prices of the trees and shrubs here mentioned can be found under appropriate headings on other pages.

For a low informal hedge perhaps no shrub is better than the Japanese Barberry, *Berberis Thunbergii*. It will grow about 30 inches tall with a breadth of three feet. It requires no pruning except the shortening of the lower branches. The Japan Quince, (*Cydonia*), the Siberian Pea, (*Caragana chamlagu*), and the *Spiraea Thunbergii*, are flowering shrubs of about the same size which may be used in the same way. All of these may be planted from 10 to 20 inches apart according to density desired.

For a larger hedge, we have the Common Barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*, either green or purple-leaved, growing five or six feet tall. *Caragana arborescens* grows taller, 8 to 12 feet, but may be kept lower if desired; it has a stiff but rather narrow upright habit, so that it takes but little room, has very pretty foliage which makes a pleasing background for other shrubs or for flowers. Bush Honeysuckles, Lilacs, *Spiraeas*, *Viburnums* and other flowering shrubs may be used according to preference.

For an evergreen hedge or screen nothing is better or more appropriate for Colorado than the Silver Cedar of the mountains. It makes a dense growth and if set rather close the branches will meet and effect a complete screen, besides being very beautiful of itself. I have a large stock in several sizes and can select trees uniform in size and density for the planting of screens.

Windbreaks are rows or belts of trees set rather close and have the following points of value: 1st, a protection around farm buildings to deflect or reduce the force and velocity of winds. 2nd, a protection for orchards and small fruits against both winds and frost. 3d, a protection for wheat and other crops which occupy the ground during the winter to prevent drifting of the soil and loss of moisture through evaporation. Perhaps the best tree for a windbreak is the Thornless Honey Locust (*Gledit-*

sia); it has to recommend it, extreme hardiness, quick growth, ability to stand drought and considerable neglect, and it exhausts the soil fertility less than other trees. The Russian Olive has also much value, and the Brittle Willow is very good for wet land, and a row or grove of Cottonwood makes effective wind protection for the barn and corral. Prices and descriptions may be found on other pages, or I will quote special prices for large quantities.

Deciduous Shrubs

The judicious planting of shrubs adds greatly to the beauty and value of property and contributes a wealth of pleasure and interest to the home. Much of our satisfaction in shrubs and flowers depends upon a tasteful and harmonious arrangement. Where the premises are large and the contemplated improvements are very elaborate, it is not only wisdom but economy as well, to secure the services of a competent landscape architect of good professional standing. Usually, however, in planning the home grounds the owner will take pleasure in following his or her personal preferences, while considering of course, a few obvious principles of grouping and arrangement.

Some of these principles may be summarized as follows: unity, which means that some one idea shall prevail through the plan, and that all details shall be subordinate to it. The style of the plan may be natural, formal or picturesque. Harmony is secured by avoiding violent contrasts or incongruity. To this end, group families together, coordinating each group to each other and to the original plan. For example, dwarf spiraeas in front of taller spiraeas will give a better effect than dwarf sumacs in front of spiraeas. A clump composed of various sumacs is excellent; their autumn effect is gorgeous; but if scattered here and there their individuality is lost, and the result is a jumble.

The natural landscape effect, which is the most popular style in America, is secured by open lawns, by avoiding straight lines, by grouping trees and shrubs, and by making the buildings bear an inseparable relation to the grounds. A building rising abruptly from the lawn gives a distinct note of discord; the remedy is to break up and obliterate the line of demarkation. Shrubs irregularly grouped along the walls and massed in retreating angles will help to do this. Vines judiciously placed will assist farther. The final touch is applied in the planting of hardy flowers in little groups bordering the shrubbery, and in mixed borders of varying width, with or without shrubs, along fences and other straight lines of the premises.

The sizes in feet following the name indicates the average height at maturity; the size preceding the price is the size which will be delivered. All my shrubs are growing in my nursery here at Boulder and will be freshly dug to fill your order. They are grown with plenty of room, and each one is a specimen which you will be proud to have in your grounds.

Amelanchier alnifolia, Dwarf June Berry. 3-6 feet; one of our most delightful flowering shrubs with star-like white blossoms. No early shrub gives a better or more distinct general effect, and its soft gray-green foliage later in the season, its purplish-black fruit in summer and masses of rich brown twigs in winter leave little to be suggested by way of improvement. 1-2 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Amorpha canescens, Lead Plant. 1½-2 feet; a half-shrubby plant of the plains, suitable either for dry or moist sunny places. The spikes of deep purple flowers are arranged in terminal clusters and harmonize perfectly with the finely cut, silvery, gray-green foliage. Strong plants, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Amorpha fruticosa tenuifolia, Indigo Bush. 4-6 feet; pinnate foliage with small leaflets, and spikes of brown-purple flowers with conspicuous golden anthers. Will grow in moist or dry soil. A more refined and dwarfer shrub than the eastern form. 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Amorpha nana (*A. microphylla*) Dwarf Indigo. 1-2 feet; a most interesting and rare shrub with minute dark green leaflets and spikes of fragrant, garnet-red flowers, the whole plant delightfully lemon-scented. Dry plains, Colorado to Manitoba. 50 cents each.

Aralia spinosa, Hercules Club. 6-8 feet; a stout shrub with spiny, club-like stems and mammoth foliage which is sub-divided into small leaflets; very luxuriant and unmistakably tropical in appearance. Clumps, 2-3 feet, 35 to 50 cents.

Aralia pentaphylla, Five-leaved Aralia. 4-5 feet; dark green foliage, attractive throughout the season; the five-leaved effect is very pleasing. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Berberis aquifolium, (Mahonia). 2-3 feet; a Barberry with evergreen foliage resembling Holly, and like our native Oregon Grape, but much larger. In common with other broad-leaved evergreens, it succeeds best when protected from wind and in partial shade. Strong clumps, 35 and 50 cents

Berberis repens, (Mahonia) Oregon Grape. An evergreen creeping shrub only a few inches high, extending by underground stems and suitable for shade. The Colorado plant is distinct from *Berberis Aquifolium*, being a creeper rather than an upright shrub and is hardier. The flowers are golden yellow, in large clusters, are exquisitely fragrant and appear very early in spring. The foliage resembles Holly, is evergreen, but in sunny places during the winter it assumes most beautiful bronze and russet shades tinted with red and purple. For a ground cover it should be planted about 8-10 inches apart, and I offer choice collected plants at \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand.

Berberis Fendleri, Rocky Mountain Barberry. 2-4 feet; this rare shrub of our southwestern mountains is intermediate between *B. vulgaris* and *B. Thunbergii*. The berries, borne in clusters all along the stem in greatest profusion, are bright scarlet and remain plump and glossy all winter. The bushes with age form large, dense masses without much increase in height, and the autumn colors are very brilliant. It is hardy and as easily cultivated as other Barberries. Clumps 2-3 feet 50 cents, \$5.00 per dozen.

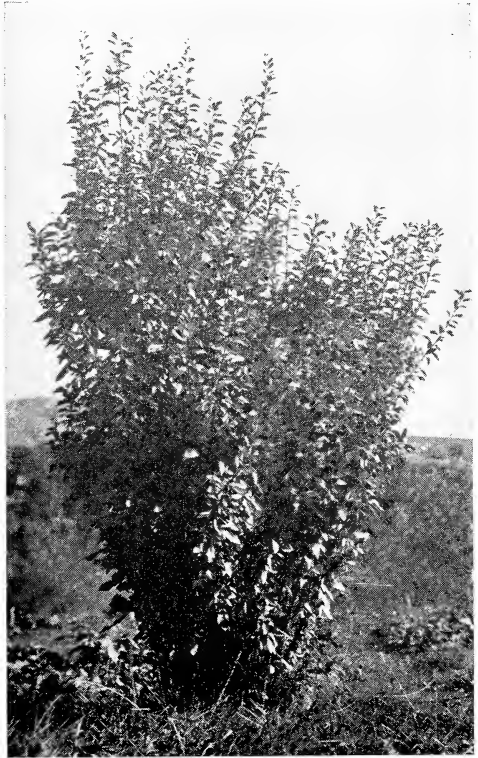
Berberis Thunbergii, Japanese Barberry. 2-3 feet; the finest and most useful of all dwarf shrubs, as a foreground for larger sorts, for banking against low walls, for informal hedges, and being withal, one of the easiest to grow. The habit of the bush is low and spreading, the foliage bright green, turning in autumn to brilliant orange, red and crimson. The bright scarlet berries persist from summer till well through the winter. 12-18 inches, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per hundred; 1½-2 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Berberis vulgaris, Common Barberry 4-6 feet; spiny-toothed foliage, racemes of yellow flowers followed by showy clusters of scarlet berries which ripen in summer and remain bright all winter. 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen; 12-18 inches, transplanted for hedges, \$10.00 per hundred.

Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea, Purple-leaved Barberry. 4-6 feet; the most valuable shrub with dark colored foliage; often used for hedges. 1½-2 feet, \$1.50 per dozen, \$12.00 per hundred; 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Caragana arborescens, Siberian Pea Shrub. A handsome, erect shrub with pinnate foliage, and clusters of yellow pea-shaped blossoms in spring and early summer; neat and very hardy. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents; 4-5 feet, 50 cents; clumps, 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

Caragana Chamlagu, Chinese Pea Shrub. 2-2½ feet; one of the few shrubs which are reliably dwarf and a very good one; foliage glossy, nearly evergreen, flowers pea-



Berberis Fendleri (3½ foot clump).

shaped, bright yellow; will thrive anywhere and in any soil; strong bushes, 1½-2 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Cephalanthus occidentalis, Button Bush. A vigorous growing shrub about 4-6 feet tall, of bushy habit, large glossy foliage, round flower heads an inch in diameter, creamy white, fragrant. 3-4 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Cercocarpus parvifolius, Mountain Mahogany. 4-8 feet; a Rosaceous shrub, with upright wand-like branches and small semi-evergreen foliage. The flowers are followed by long curled and twisted feathery achenes which present an interesting and unique effect during the summer. 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Colutea arborescens, Bladder Senna. A bushy shrub with pinnate foliage, yellow pea-shaped flowers and large inflated pods; blooms all summer. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Cornus paniculata. Free-flowering, very handsome when in bloom, clusters of white fruits on red peduncles in the summer and fall. Heavy clumps, 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

Cornus stolonifera Coloradensis, Colorado Dogwood. 4-6 feet; I consider this the best and hardiest of the Red-stemmed Dog-



Opulaster monygnus.

woods. It has been used extensively in the Denver, Colorado Springs and Boulder parks with most satisfactory results. It makes a compact spreading clump with remarkably clean and healthy foliage, dark green above, whitish beneath. The clusters of white flowers are produced in constant succession all summer and are followed by pearly-white berries. The twigs are blood-red in winter, several shades deeper than the Siberian Dogwood. The fall color of the foliage and the winter color of the twigs are unequalled. 2-3 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Cornus Siberica, Siberian Dogwood. This differs from the Colorado Dogwood in larger foliage and brighter twigs which are a shade lighter. It has the brightest red bark of any shrub, is hardy and always satisfactory. 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen; larger clumps, 35 to 50 cents.

Corylus rostrata, Hazel Nut. 6-8 feet; as a background for other planting or for thickets this is always satisfactory; the nuts are small but make food for squirrels. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Cydonia japonica, Japan Quince. 3-4 feet; very attractive both in foliage and flower, the latter flaming scarlet, appearing in early summer. Fruits equal in quality to the tree varieties but smaller. 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Cydonia japonica plena, varieties with double or semi-double flowers, in separate colors, white, rose and scarlet, either color, 50 cents; the set of three for \$1.25.

Desmodium penduliflorum, Bush Clover. 3-4 feet; often included with herbaceous plants because the stems die down in winter; a profusely flowering bush which is at its best in late autumn when flowers are scarce. The long wiry stems droop gracefully with their burden of brilliant rose-purple pea-shaped flowers; never fails to delight every one who sees it; 35 cents.

Eunonymus alatus, Cork-barked Wahoo. 3-4 feet; a neat little tree-shaped shrub from Japan with curious corky twigs, the foliage in autumn turning to beautiful shades of rosy purple. 50 cents.

Eunonymus atropurpureus, American Wahoo or Burning Bush. 6-8 feet; so named for its peculiar fruits which at first are cerise-pink, opening later and exposing the orange-coated seeds; foliage light green, turning in autumn to shades of old-rose and reddish purple. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Eunonymus Europeus, Strawberry Tree. 10-12 feet; a handsome tree-like shrub with rich foliage, the twigs often corky-winged; the rose colored fruits open with the early frosts showing the vermilion seeds. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 and 50 cents; extra large, \$1.00.

Hippophae rhamnoides, Sea Buckthorn. 6-10 feet; a thorny shrub with silver-gray foliage, the twigs also silver coated in winter; sprouts from the root, quickly forming dense thickets; orange-yellow berries; very hardy and drought resistant. 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen; larger bushes, 35 cents to \$1.00 each.

Holodiscus dumosus, (synonyms, *Spiraea discolor*, *S. ariaefolia*, etc.) Wild *Spiraea*. 4-6 feet; one of the most desirable of our native shrubs, forming graceful clumps with slender arching branches, each terminating in an airy panicle or plume of creamy-white flowers. Of proved merit and hardiness, suited to a variety of conditions and will bloom freely in partial shade. Small plants, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Jamesia Americana, Wild Mock Orange. 3-4 feet; a low bush preferring partial shade and a loose, well drained soil, having velvety foliage and clusters of waxy-white flowers which are delightfully fragrant and resemble orange blossoms. Extremely hardy, easily grown and one of our most valuable flowering shrubs. I have a large stock of fine bushy plants at 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen; larger specimens at 50 cents.

Ligustrum ibota, Japanese Privet. Much used in landscape planting for its graceful habit and clusters of small fragrant flowers followed by black fruit. 3-4 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Ligustrum Regelianum, 4-5 feet; a shrub of spreading habit with gracefully arching branches, clusters of white flowers and black berries; useful for groups with other

shrubs or for specimen effects. Bushy clumps, 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Ligustrum vulgare, European or English Privet. Usually planted for hedges, see Hedge Plants, but may be used as a decorative shrub. I have a few large plants at 25 cents.

Lilac. For both common and new varieties, see Syringa.

Lonicera involucrata, Bush Honeysuckle. 3-4 feet: a bush which is attractive throughout the season for its dense masses of dark, healthy foliage, and in summer for the showy purple involucres which enclose the ripening fruit, and which render it entirely distinct from all other hardy shrubs. Thrives in sun or shade and very hardy. 1½-2 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Lonicera Morrowi, Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. 6-8 feet; a handsome spreading shrub with clean, healthy foliage; flowers white, turning to yellow, berries red or orange. 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Lonicera tatarica alba, White Tartarian Honeysuckle. 6-8 feet; white flowers in early summer and red or yellow berries. 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Lonicera tatarica, Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle. Rosy pink flowers and red berries. 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

OPULASTER.

In the mountains and valleys of Colorado are four distinct Opulasters. These in order of size, beginning with the smallest are monygnus, bracteatus, pubescens, and Ramaleyi; opulifolia of the eastern states is larger than Ramaleyi. These may be separated into two groups, the Physocarpus group with two-carpeled fruits, including monygnus and bracteatus, known as Ninebarks; and the Opulaster group with three to five carpels, and including pubescens, Ramaleyi and the eastern opulifolia.

Opulaster monygnus, (O. glabratus) Small Nine bark. 3-4 feet; a shrub of neat habit with the floral aspect of a spiraea; blooms profusely in early spring, the white or rose-tinted flowers in numerous small umbels; blooms well in partial shade. 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Opulaster bracteatus, Large Nine bark. 4-5 feet; a rather stout shrub which flowers very profusely a week or two later than monygnus, both the umbels and individual flowers are comparatively large. The yellowish center of each flower gives a distinct creamy tone to the bloom. The rarest and one of the finest of the family; no stock for sale this season.

Opulaster pubescens, (O. intermedius) Ramaleyi's Opulaster. 6-8 feet; of strong and vigorous constitution, having the same flowering characters and profusion of bloom, but differing in foliage and style of growth.

The leaves are of firm texture and the plant is of such vitality that it will thrive in exposed places where many shrubs would fail. All of the Opulasters are practically free from insects or other pests. Small thrifty plants, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Opuaster opulifolia. The largest growing of the Spiraea group, attaining 8-10 feet; a vigorous hardy shrub with white flower clusters and redish pods, handsome foliage. 3-4 feet, 35 cents; 5-6 feet, 50 cents.

Philadelphus coronarius, Mock Orange, Syringa. 3-4 feet; a very well known and favorite shrub with sprays of fragrant, four-parted flowers, borne in garlands of snowy whiteness. 1½-2 feet, 25 cents; 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Philadelphus grandiflorus, Large-flowered Mock Orange. 6-8 feet; an upright-growing shrub with arching branches, producing in greatest freedom the large snow-white flowers. These last for several weeks and are excellent for cutting and for decorations. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents; heavy clumps, 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

Potentilla fruticosa, Shrubby Cinquefoil. 2-3 feet; a dwarf shrub of compact, bushy habit, desirable for foregrounds; the yellow flowers, like large Buttercups, are very showy, and last in constant succession all summer; one of our best native shrubs. Clumps, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

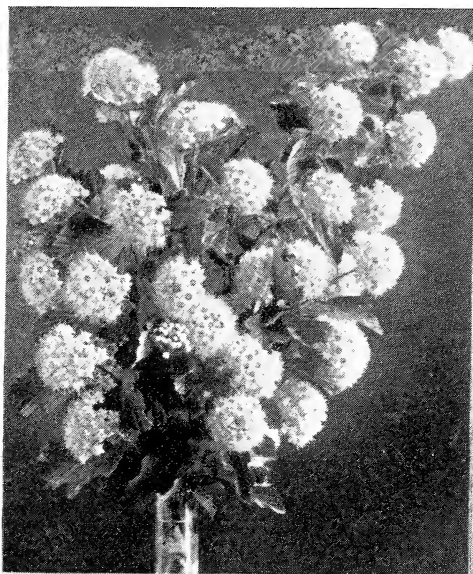
Prunus Besseyi, Dwarf Sand Cherry. 2-4 feet; a dwarf shrub with spreading or reclining branches, dark glossy foliage, the white flowers in small clusters are borne the entire length of the leafy branches. The fruit which is the size of the Morello cherry, is black and frequently so abundant as to load the branches to the ground; somewhat astringent but well liked for jelly. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen; extra heavy bushes, 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

Prunus Japonica, (Amygdalus) Flowering Almond. Flowers double, rose color or white, borne in great profusion in early spring; one of the most valuable flowering shrubs; white or rose, 50 cents.

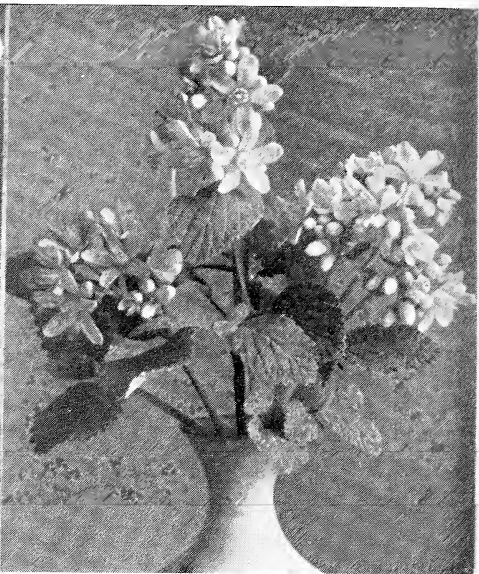
Prunus melanocarpa, Western Choke Cherry. 8-12 feet; fragrant white flowers in drooping racemes, fruit black, astringent, but used for jellies, etc. The foliage is of thick texture and resists wind and drought. 2-4 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Rhamnus frangula, Buckthorn. 10-12 feet; a large shrub forming symmetrical, bushy clumps, small cherry-like fruits, at first red, turning black. 5-6 feet, 50 cents.

Rhodotyus kerrioides, Japanese Bramble. 3-4 feet; rose-like white blossoms, handsome deeply veined foliage and a slender, graceful habit of growth are three characteristic features of this charming and distinct shrub. Clumps, 2-3 feet, 35 cents.



Opulaster Ramaleyi.



Jamesia Americana.

Rhus glabra cismontana, Western Sumac. 4-6 feet; very nearly like the common sumac of the eastern states, but has fewer and thicker leaflets and smaller fruiting panicles. One of the very best drought-resisting shrubs, glorious in its autumn colors, and picturesque in winter. 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen, \$12.00 per 100

Rhus glabra minor, a selected type of the Western Sumac, more refined than the ordinary forms, leaves smaller, dark green and as glossy as if varnished; beautiful red and crimson autumn colors, a hardy and drought-resistant shrub well able to endure hardships. 3-4 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen; 5-6 feet, 50 cents, \$5.00 per dozen.

Rhus glabra laciniata, Cut-leaved Sumac. A dwarf variety with foliage as delicately cut as a fern, turning in the fall to vivid orange and scarlet. One of the best shrubs on our list. 1½-2 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Rhus trilobata, Three-leaved Sumac or Squaw Currant. 3-5 feet; the Northern Colorado form of this exceedingly variable shrub is of dwarf, spreading, diffusely branching habit. The leaves are small, trifoliate, of smooth, thick texture; and whether growing in the moist soil of the nursery or on a bleak, dry hillside, the dark, healthy green of the foliage makes the plant appear to be overflowing with vitality. The fruit, which is bright scarlet and produced in terminal and axillary clusters, ripens in early summer and makes a most vivid contrast with the foliage. It produces no suckers from the roots and the latter penetrate to a great depth, enabling the plant to retain

a perfectly fresh appearance during prolonged drought. Being easily grown, free from pests and possessing ironclad hardness, it is all to the good as an ornamental. 2-3 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen; larger clumps, 50 cents to \$1.00.

Rhus typhina, Stag-Horn Sumac. Resembles the common Sumac, but is much larger; a very picturesque shrub, the stout branches in winter having a fanciful resemblance to stag antlers. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents; 4-6 feet, 50 cents; 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

Rhus typhina laciniata, Cut-leaved Stag-horn Sumac. 6-8 feet; smaller than the Stag-horn, its leaves are very finely and delicately cut, with autumn tints of orange and red. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Ribes cereum, Red Currant. 3-4 feet; a spineless, bushy shrub with pink flowers and musky red fruit. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Ribes inerme, Thornless Gooseberry. 3-4 feet; a nearly thornless species of robust habit with erect branches and purple-black acid fruit. The large, lobed foliage give the plant a distinctly ornamental appearance. Clumps, 35 and 50 cents each.

Ribes longiflorum, (*R. aureum*) Golden Currant. 4-6 feet; a shrub of decided excellence, with clean foliage which assumes fine autumn colors. The rich, spicy fragrance of the golden flower clusters makes it well worth growing. The berries of our Colorado form are sometimes black, but more commonly amber-yellow. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen; larger clumps, 35 and 50 cents.

*Prunus Melanocarpa.**Rosa Fendleri.*

Ribes saxosum, Wild Gooseberry. 2-3 feet; the common training gooseberry of the mountains which will grow in dense shade and is fine for covering banks and slopes. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

The Wild Roses of Colorado are varied and interesting. For naturalizing in rough ground and as a temporary filler among large-growing shrubs they cannot be too highly recommended. They are free from pests and so able to take care of themselves that when present in the garden a roseless June will be unknown.

Rosa Arkansana, Prairie Rose. 1-2 feet; always dwarf, blooming in clusters, the flowers very fragrant and produced in long succession. The scarlet fruit remains bright all winter. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Rosa Engelmanni, Engelmann's Rose. 3-4 feet; a stout bush, the stems very spiny and leafy, forming better clumps than most wild roses. Being quite variable, I have propagated from one of the most desirable types. 3-4 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Rosa Fendleri, (R. Woodsii). 4-6 feet our tallest rose; the stems are upright and become stout with age. Its branches freely forms good clumps, and the fine autumn coloring, the persistent red fruits, and bright purple-red of the twigs in winter make it very desirable either as an individual clump or for massing. 3-4 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Rosa Sayi, Say's Rose. 2-2½ feet; a wild rose of the higher mountains which will grow well with considerable shade; recommended for its dwarf size and showy fruits. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

OTHER SINGLE ROSES.

Rosa lucida. One of the finest of the eastern wild roses, a native of New England and very hardy. The handsome foliage, low growing habit, profusion of bloom and persistent red fruit, together with its general air of refinement, combine in mak-

ing it one of the best of all hardy shrubs. 3-4 feet, 25 cents.

Rosa lucida alba. This elegant variety has pure white flowers, without a tinge of color and the branches are green instead of the reddish brown of the common form; it is the finest of single white roses. 2-3 feet, 50 cents.

Rose, Harrison's Yellow. This is the common yellow June rose, the first to bloom, flowers half-double and deliciously fragrant. Its foliage and elegant habit of growth makes it valuable for landscape planting. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Rosa rubiginosa, Sweet Brier. 6-8 feet; hardy as an oak, with graceful arching branches, bright pink flowers, followed by long-persistent red fruits; the rich spicy fragrance of both leaves and flowers make it a universal favorite. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; heavy clumps, 4-5 feet, 50 cents, \$5.00 per dozen, Hybrid Sweet Briars, several varieties, large bushes, 4-6 feet, 50 cents.

Rosa rugosa, Japanese Rose. 3-4 feet; a stout upright bush, leaves lustrous dark green with deep-set veins; flowers large, single, deep pink, in bloom nearly all summer; fruit very large and showy, deep red; a grand shrub. 2-3 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Rosa rugosa alba, White Rugosa Rose. The white-flowered variety is more desirable than the pink, is equally free flowering and the orange-red fruits are as large as crab apples, and make a most brilliant display with the green foliage all summer and till midwinter. 2-3 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Rubus deliciosus, Rocky Mountain Bramble or Thimble Berry. 4-5 feet; this, the most popular of our native shrubs, stands unique in the Raspberry family for its wonderful flowering habit and in the entire absence of spines and prickles. It makes a rounded spreading bush, and in June bears fragrant snow-white flowers as large as sin-

gle roses and like them in form. It grows both along streams and on dry hillsides, in any soil, and is a satisfactory and reliable shrub in cultivation, entirely hardy. 2-3 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen; large heavy clumps, 75 cents.

Salix irrorata, Blue-stem Willow. 8-10 feet; a large bushy species, the branches in winter coated with a dense blue-glaucous bloom. 5-6 feet, 50 cents.

Sambucus Canadensis, American Elder. 8-10 feet; a magnificent large shrub with huge, flat clusters of white flowers followed by purple-black berries; has a very luxuriant habit and is free from insects or other pests. 3-4 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Shepherdia argentea, Buffalo Berry. 6-10 feet; besides possessing high ornamental value, this shrub is of the utmost hardiness, and has the unusual ability to thrive both on dry bluffs and on wet bottom land in alkaline soil. It has beautiful silvery foliage, is of upright, rather dense growth and produces on the female plants an abundance of scarlet, acid berries, which persist all the season till early in winter. It is easily cultivated, and few places are so unfavorable that it cannot make a good showing. 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Sorbaria the Mountain-Ash-leaved Spiraea, is usually listed with Spiraea, but is quite distinct in habit, and also in the handsome pinnate foliage which resembles the leaves of the Mountain Ash (*Sorbus*).

Sorbaria Aitchisonii, Aitchison's Spiraea. 5-6 feet; a very desirable new shrub with graceful foliage and small creamy-white flowers in a terminal plume a foot long; the hardiest species. Strong clumps, 75 cents.

Sorbaria Lindleyana, (*Spiraea Lindleyana*). 3-4 feet; although the tops are tender and kill to the ground in winter, the new growth is so feathery and graceful that it is worthy of a place in every garden. 25 cents.

Sorbaria sorbifolia, *Sorbus*-leaved Spiraea. 4-5 feet; a very hardy and strong growing sort, with white flower plumes 6-12 inches long; the tips of all the *Sorbarias* winterkill more or less, but these are quickly replaced by the new growth in the spring. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

EARLY FLOWERING SPIRAEAS.

Spiraea arguta multiflora, Snow Garland Spiraea. 3-4 feet; a small-leaved bush with slender, wiry branches, neat and attractive at all seasons, but marvelously beautiful in March and April for its snowy-white wreaths of small but numerous blooms which cause the branches to droop with their weight. 1½-2 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen; large clumps, 50 cents.

Spiraea prunifolia, Bridal Wreath. Double white flowers in long wreath-like sprays;

a graceful shrub with shining foliage which turns to purplish red in autumn. 3-4 feet, clumps, 35 cents.

Spiraea Thunbergii, Thunberg's Spiraea. A small graceful shrub with numerous slender branches and minute foliage, giving a light airy effect; leaves light green, flowers small, double, pure white, in greatest profusion. Clumps, 1-1½ feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Van Houttei, Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath. The pendulous branches sweeping to the ground with their load of snow-white flowers, makes the name, "Bridal Wreath," very appropriate; a grand and graceful shrub, exceptionally neat and attractive at all seasons. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; clumps, 50 cents.

SUMMER-FLOWERING SPIRAEAS.

Spiraea, Anthony Waterer, Crimson Spiraea. A dwarf bushy sort about two feet tall with rosy crimson flowers in dense clusters all summer and until frost. 1-1½ feet, 25 cents.

Spiraea callosa rosea, Pink Spiraea. 2 feet; preferred by a few people who do not like the color of A. Waterer; similar in size and habit, but with flowers of a delicate pale rose. Extra large clumps, 50 cents.

Spiraea Billardi, Billiard's Spiraea. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles through the summer. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Douglasii rosea, Douglas Spiraea. A late summer blooming bush with leaves silvery white underneath, flowers deep rose in long dense upright clusters. 2-3 feet, clumps, 25 cents.

Spiraea salicifolia alba, Willow-leaved Spiraea. An upright shrub, growing 5-7 feet tall, flowers white, in large pyramidal panicles, blooming most of the summer. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

Symphoricarpos occidentalis, Wolfberry. 2 feet; a large-leaved species with opal-white berries in clusters. Will make a satisfactory growth in poor soil and among trees, the clumps extending slowly to form large masses. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

Symphoricarpos oreophilus, Trailing Snowberry. 4-5 feet; an entirely distinct type of Snowberry, and the only kind worth growing for its flowers which are like miniature honeysuckles, either pink or white, and are produced in myriads all over the bush. In mid-summer these are replaced by pearly-white berries so numerous that 75 have been counted on a spray as large as one's hand. The bush has gracefully spreading and arching branches and is a rapid, strong grower, thriving in the sun or shade, wet or dry soil. Single clumps

measure 8 feet broad, the branches sweeping to the ground on all sides. I have now the only stock of this recently discovered shrub which is new to cultivation. Good plants, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen; strong clumps, 50 to 75 cents.

Symphoricarpos pauciflorus, Dwarf Snowberry. 1 foot; a miniature of the well known Snowberry, and may be used successfully wherever a very small undergrowth is desired. Clumps, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Symphoricarpos racemosus, Snowberry. 3-4 feet; a shrub with small pink flowers and large waxy-white berries in August and September. 2-3 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris, Indian Currant. This is not only one of the best foliage shrubs for massing, but it bears a profusion of bright red berries which in this climate remain fresh nearly all winter; succeeds anywhere. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

SYRINGA—GARDEN LILAC.

Syringa is the Latin name for the Lilac. It has also been applied to the *Philadelphus* as a common name. All the Lilacs are hardy and free from insects or pests.

Syringa Josikea, Hungarian Lilac. A sturdy vigorous shrub with upright branches; leaves large, dark green and shining; flowers violet, in long narrow panicles and a very sure bloomer because the blooming season is nearly a month later than other sorts and are consequently uninjured by frost. 2-3 feet, 50 cents; heavy clumps, \$1.00.

Syringa Pekinensis, Chinese Lilac. 10-12 feet; a tree-lilac, very late blooming, flowers creamy-white, distinct both in foliage and habit from other sorts. 6-8 feet, \$1.00; 8-10 feet, \$1.50.

Syringa Persica, Persian Lilac. 6-8 feet; characterized by small foliage and slender, graceful habit; blooms a little later than the common Lilac; flowers in large, loose trusses, bright purple. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Syringa Rothomagensis, Rouen Lilac. 6-8 feet; similar to the Persian, but the flowers are a deep redish purple; produced in great abundance. 2-3 feet, 35 cents; heavy clumps, 4-5 feet, \$1.00.

Syringa vulgaris, Common Lilac. Needs no description; an old-fashioned, but still highly prized flowering shrub. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; heavy bushy clumps, 4-5 feet, 75 cents.

Syringa vulgaris alba, White Lilac. The pure white variety is lovely and very fragrant. Strong clumps, 4-5 feet, 75 cents.

NEW HYBRID LILACS.

The common lilac of our gardens is so well known that the alluring announcements of new varieties in the nursery catalogues

fail to impress the average reader. We have new varieties of Phlox, new varieties of Iris, of Peonies, of Roses; and now the Lilac, which has seemed as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, has at last yielded to the skill of the hybridizer and we have new shades of color, larger flowers which grow in magnificent and more perfectly built panicles, and exquisite double flowers of perfect form which resemble little tuberoses.

Instead of being more delicate in constitution, the new race, into which has been infused the blood of later-blooming sorts, is remarkable for vigor and superior hardiness. These new varieties, both double and single have bloomed finely in my garden and in the nursery, several seasons when the common lilac has failed.

Of the double sorts *President Grevy* is one of the most beautiful, each individual flower is perfect, the panicle very large and the color is light blue; *Madame Casimier Perier* is a double creamy white; *Ellen Willmot*, pure snow-white; *Emile Lemoine*, a beautiful lilac-rose; *Charles Joly*, blackish-red, one of the darkest; *Alphonse Lavelle*, very large panicles, beautiful blue, shaded violet. All the above are double, the following are single: *Marie Le Graye*, pure white; *De Marley*, pale lilac; *Ludwig Spath*, a magnificent dark, rich purple. If I could have but one Lilac, I would choose *Ludwig Spath*; the color, size and perfection of the flowers is wonderful.

Any of the above named varieties of Lilac in good strong plants, 50 cents, \$5.00 per dozen. I can supply several other equally choice at the same price to anyone making a collection.

Viburnum cassinoides, Withe-Rod. 5-6 feet; an upright shrub of remarkably fine appearance, with bold foliage which turns to old-rose and purple shades in autumn, white flowers, followed by pink berries which turn to blue-black. Bushy clumps, 2-3 feet, 50 cents, \$5.00 per dozen.

Viburnum dentatum, Arrow Wood. 6-8 feet; straight, upright branches, foliage dark green with deeply dentate margin; forms handsome symmetrical clumps; flowers white, berries deep blue. 2-3 feet, 35 cents; large clumps, \$1.00.

Viburnum, *Lantana*, Wayfaring Tree. A large shrub, leaves wrinkled, dark green above, downy beneath, with coarsely toothed margins; flowers pure white, in flat-topped clusters. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Viburnum Lentago, Black Haw. 10-12 feet; low bushy tree, symmetrical in form, dark glossy foliage which turns to red and orange in autumn; a native of Colorado and especially valuable for this region. 2-3 feet, 35 cents; clumps, 75 cents to \$2.00.

Viburnum opulus, High Bush Cranberry.

A handsome shrub 8-10 feet tall, with spreading bushy habit; flowers in large flat clusters, followed by showy red fruit. 1½-2 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 50 cents.

Viburnum opulus sterillis, Common Snowball. A grand old-fashioned shrub with showy flowers in large globular clusters; one of the best of flowering shrubs.

2-3 feet, 25 cents; heavy clumps, 4-5 feet, \$1.00.

Viburnum pauciflorum, Dwarf Bush Cranberry. 3-4 feet; similar except in size to the High Bush Cranberry; grows in shaded canons of the mountains, in rich soil, and is recommended for similar situations. Fine bushy plants, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

More than ever before, people are learning to appreciate the value of hardy flowers. Their blooming time lasts from frost in the spring till frost in the fall, and later. They live and improve from year to year. The labor and cost of renewal is eliminated. Surely, this is not only less expensive, but much more convenient and satisfactory than the use of annuals and tender bedding plants.

The most practical way to use perennials is either to supplement the shrub-border for the purpose of adding color; or else, to construct a mixed border of perennials exclusively. The arrangement of a mixed border should follow the principles of shrub planting, namely, the taller kinds should be planted at the back, with groups of smaller things in front. The phrase "mixed border" should not be taken too literally, lest you discover a hotchpotch at flowering time, instead of something more desirable. The best authorities insist that flowers should be planted in groups of one kind together for the simple reason that when viewed from the distance of a few yards the human eye appreciates only the mass effect. To illustrate, let me suggest that a group of twelve plants of Phlox of twelve different colors, viewed at ten yards distance, would present merely a jumble of color to the average eye. But on the other hand, a half dozen white Phlox, a half dozen pink, or a half dozen scarlet would make an effective mass of color which would hold and please the eye at a much greater distance.

At the present time three groups of hardy flowers are of especial importance. These alphabetically are Iris, Peonies and Phlox. I have treated these three groups very comprehensively on the pages immediately following. In my **General List of Herbaceous Perennials**, are other hardy flowers which are quite as important, kind for kind, as the best individuals of these three groups. In any general planting, no matter how large or how small, such plants as Hardy Asters, Delphiniums, Aquilegias, Hollyhocks, Shasta Daisies, Dicentra, Grasses, Ferns, Hibiscus, Veronica, Tritoma, Salvia and many others, should receive due consideration and ample space.

German Iris

The German Iris, which is sometimes known as the "Orchid of the Garden," fairly outrivals the most exquisite Orchid in texture, color and delicacy of structure. The range of color includes rich yellows, soft blue, intense purples, pure white; shades of rose, claret, bronze, mahogany and chestnut-red, in every conceivable combination. This wonderful range and variety of color has been the result of long-continued hybridizing and crossing between seven or more original species, namely, Germanica, Amoena, Neglecta, Pallida, Plicata, Squalens, Variegata, and possibly others. The multitude of varieties now in cultivation, are grouped for convenience according to their derivation, under some one of the seven sections, and are so designated in the following list. To secure the greatest variety, select from each of the sections or groups,

German Iris may be planted either in spring or autumn; barely cover the rhizome, and avoid fresh manure when planting. Too much fertility and excessive irrigation will produce a soft rank growth with few blooms. Iris adapts itself to almost any soil and location; sandy loam with full exposure to the sun is best, but not essential. In the descriptions which follow, (S) refers to the standards or upright petals, and (F) to the falls of deflexed petals.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF GERMAN IRIS.

The following ten varieties are offered in strong field-grown plants at 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen:

Celeste. (Pallida.) Pale azure blue, large flower, height 30 inches.

Flavescens. (Germanica.) A delicate shade of soft yellow, large sweet-scented flowers; also known as Canary Bird; 30 inch; \$6.00 per hundred.

Florentina alba. (Germanica.) Creamy white, faintly tinged blue; large flower, early, fragrant, fine for cutting; 24 inch; \$6.00 per hundred.

Gracchus. (Variegata.) S. yellow; F. crimson, reticulated white; early, 18 inch; \$6.00 per hundred.

Honorabilis. (Variegata.) S. golden; F. rich mahogany-brown; very effective, 18 inch.

Madame Chereau. (Plicata.) White, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue; one of the most beautiful, late; 32 inch.

Plumeri. (Squalens.) Rich coppery purple, suffused with a tinge of smoky blue; very beautiful, late; 26 inch.

Rigolette. (Variegata.) S. yellow; F. bright madder-brown, reticulated white; 18 inch; \$6.00 per hundred.

Spectabilis. (Germanica.) Rich violet purple, both standards and falls of the same shade; very early, large showy flower; 20 inch; \$6.00 per hundred.

Tinaea. (Pallida.) Deep Lavender, shaded blue, fine large flower, handsome glaucous foliage; 40 inch.

CHOICE AND RARE GERMAN IRIS.

The following are selected from my superb collection of more than one hundred choice varieties. These are distinct and beautiful and are often sold at higher prices. All are strong field-grown roots, heavier than mailing sizes usually offered. Price 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, except where noted.

Albicans. (Germanica.) A very lovely and perhaps the only absolutely pure white; a magnificent flower of largest size, fine substance and perfect form, late; 24 inch; 35 cents.

Candicans. (Neglecta.) Soft light blue; 24 inch.

Cherion. (Squalens.) Coppery purple rose shadings; 26 inch.

Delicatissima. (Plicata.) White, each petal fringed with a delicate edging of purple; distinct from Mme. Chereau and very elegant; 24 inch.

Glorietta. (Amoena.) White, the whole flower traced purple; very distinct; 18 inch.

Gypsy Queen. (Squalens.) S. old-gold, shaded smoked pearl; F. black-maroon, reticulated light yellow; a very showy variety with a distinct bronze effect, and a large perfect flower; 24 inch; 35 cents.

Idion. (Variegata.) S. golden yellow; F. yellow, lightly reticulated cinnamon-brown; 35 cents.

Iris King. (Variegata.) The tallest and largest-flowered of the Variegata section; S. lemon yellow; F. rich maroon, bordered gold; 30 inch; 50 cents.

Laurentinus. (Variegata.) S. yellow; F. yellow, netted purple; 18 inch.

Mlle. Almira. (Pallida.) The finest of the Pallida section; tall, large flowered, superb glaucous foliage and stately habit; flowers 6 to 8 on a stem, soft lavender-blue with no dingy shadings, perfect in form and durable when cut; 40 inch; 50 cents.

Mandraliscae. (Pallida.) Rich lavender-

purple, large and handsome, very early; 40 inch.



German Iris.

Maori King. (Variegata.) S. rich golden yellow; F. velvety crimson, margined gold; the most brilliant Iris; 18 inch; 35 cents.

Mrs. H. Darwin. (Amoena.) Pure white, falls reticulated violet at base; 24 inch.

Mrs. Neubronner. (Variegata.) Very deep golden yellow, a richer shade than Aurea, and large flowered; the best yellow Iris; 18 inch.

Pallida Dalmatica. (Pallida.) A grand

variety; standards fine lavender, falls deep lavender; very large flower and sweet scented; 40 inch.

Victorine. (Amoena.) S. white, mottled blue; F. blue, mottled white; beautiful and rare; 28 inch; 35 cents.

Willie Barr. (Neglecta.) S. French gray; F. white, freely traced violet; 22 inch; 35 cents.

Choice and rare German Iris, 25 cents except where noted.

Japanese Iris

No floral display at Rockmont Nursery has ever surpassed the Japanese Iris. visitors who see them in bloom for the first time can scarcely believe that they grow and bloom in the open field in this climate without special care and without any protection.

Their flowering season is the last of June and the first two or three weeks of July, after all other varieties of Iris are past. They always escape the late spring frosts, and as they have no insect or other pests they never fail to give annually their wealth of splendid blooms seven or eight inches in diameter which can only be compared with the Orchid for delicacy of texture and coloring.

They need a loose, mellow, fertile soil which contains plenty of humus. Humus may be supplied in the form of old rotted manure or leaf-mold. Any fresh manure must be used with caution, keeping it away from the roots. Japanese Iris will grow in heavy clay soils if free from alkali but it is not easy to keep such a soil from baking in dry weather and it is more difficult to regulate the supply of moisture. It is advisable therefore to improve the mechanical texture of clay soils by adding an inch or two of fine sand with an equal amount of humus, mixing all very thoroughly.

An abundant supply of moisture at the roots during the growing and blooming season is a prime necessity. It should be supplied quite uniformly, never allowing the plants to suffer from too little, and giving only sufficient to insure a constant vigorous growth. Sub-irrigation through a small tile laid 12 inches deep under the row or bed is the ideal method of watering, but any convenient method is suitable, provided the surface of the soil is stirred often enough to keep it fine and mellow. Space plants about 18 inches apart.

I offer 12 strong flowering roots, all different but not labeled for \$2.00. These include some from the list below and some others.

The following named varieties are choice and distinct, true to name and description; price 25 cents each; twelve, each plant labeled, for \$2.50. Order by name or number. Japanese Iris bloom the first season, but the flowers are larger and much finer after the plants become established.

SINGLE, OR THREE-PETALED VARIETIES.

- 27. O-torige, grayish blue with dark veins; blue effect.
- 34. Momiji-no-tuki, grayish ground, veined violet with violet crest.
- 104. Nishiki-moshitone, mauve, with peacock blue shadings.
- 127. Carlobinga, gray, washed and veined purple; distinct purple effect.

DOUBLE OR SIX-PETALED VARIETIES.

- 12. Kuma-funjin, light ground, finely dotted and marbled blue.
- 17. Shippo, lilac blue, white center with radiating white veins.
- 20. Kumo-no-uyi, deep purple, shaded indigo, full large flower.
- 21. Yezo-nishiki, grayish blue, stained ultramarine blue.
- 22. Shishi-ikari, white center, radiating into a border of wine-red.
- 23. Kagaribi, purplish red with paler veinings.
- 32. Komochi-guma, clear deep purple with darker crest.
- 33. Kaku-juku-ro, lavender, marbled and dotted purple, violet stigmas.
- 35. Shuchiu-kwa, lilac purple, white center, full double, 12-20 petals.
- 100. Ayaregawa, deep blue, veined indigo, conspicuous crest.
- 105. Kinnoko, white, delicately veined blue, pale violet crest.
- 109. Taihai, pure white, a large flower of fine texture.
- 119. Ginhoi, light ground, freckled or overlaid purple; variable.

Japanese Iris are entirely hardy in Colorado. Their uniform success at Rockmont Nursery for 14 years under various conditions, and their successful use in many parts of the state from my thoroughly acclimated stock proves their unique value for Colorado gardens beyond all doubt. Plant in spring or early autumn.

VARIOUS GARDEN VARIETIES OF IRIS.

Iris Siberica. Intense Gentian-blue flowers on tall stems, with narrow foliage; 36 inch; 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

Iris Siberica, Snow Queen. An exquisite variety with large snow-white flowers; 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

Iris pumila, Cyanea. Dwarf Iris Deep royal purple, blooms in April; the best dwarf Iris for edgings; 15 cents, \$1.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per hundred.

Iris pumila, Eburnea. Similar in size and season, flowers creamy white; 15 cents, \$1.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per hundred.

Iris pumila, Florida. Light yellow with purplish shadings; 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

Iris pumila, Formosa. The finest and largest flowered of the Dwarf Iris; flowers violet-blue with purple shades, and as large as some of the German varieties; 8 inches; 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per hundred.

Iris graminea. Early with grass-like foliage, flowers bright violet purple, strawberry-scented; 15 cents, \$1.00 per dozen.

Iris Missouriensis. Our only native species, blooms early, very pretty lavender flowers veined purple; 15 cents, \$1.00 per dozen.

Iris Aurea. Showy pure yellow flowers borne well above the foliage; 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

Iris pseudacorus, Water Iris. Yellow flowers similar to aurea, but with very tall foliage which surpasses the flower stems; valuable for waterside planting; 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.



Japanese Iris.

Peonies

Besides having the distinction of being one of the first plants to be cultivated for the beauty of its blooms, the Peony in all the ages of gardening has easily held the lead among hardy flowers. At the present time we have the results of modern methods of plant breeding, and they are a marvel to all who are unacquainted with our modern varieties of Peonies.

When it is understood that each of these splendid varieties has originated as a single plant, and that all the future stock must come from carefully repeated divisions of the original root, it becomes apparent that stock cannot be increased as rapidly nor so cheaply as with plants which are readily propagated by means of seeds or cuttings. The compensation for their higher price lies in the fact that scarcely any other plant is so long lived in the garden, and after the first season it will pay hundred per cent dividends in magnificent blooms for ten, twenty or thirty years from the one investment. This undoubtedly argues for the very best varieties that you can afford, and even if you exceed your limit in buying any of my **Fifty Best Peonies** you will never regret it.

A FULL MONTH OF PEONIES.

By planting a succession of early, mid-season and late varieties, it is possible to have a full month of Peonies, or five weeks if you include *Tenuifolia* and *Officinalis* varieties which are fully a week earlier than other sorts. The following table, arranged in three vertical columns and four color sections, shows at a glance what varieties to choose both for season of bloom and for color. These are still further described in the alphabetical list. To illustrate the method of choosing from the table,

I have printed in capital letters twelve varieties which I consider the best dozen, all full double, moderate priced sorts. You can have a full month of Peonies with this collection, and there are no loafers among them. Price of the dozen, divided plants, \$5.00; heavy 3-year clumps, the twelve for \$10.00. After two years if you are not satisfied, I will refund your money, and you may keep the plants. Put a blue pencil mark around this paragraph so you won't forget this offer.

A study of this table will indicate the extreme care I have taken in choosing my list of **Fifty Best Peonies** out of several hundred varieties grown and offered in the United States. In order to arrive at this selection, I have deemed it quite as necessary to eliminate the host of near-duplicates and various shy-bloomers, as to make sure of including such as will produce a crop of choice blooms each and every season. No other nursery in Colorado has made more extensive and systematic tests covering a long period of years as has been conducted at Rockmont Nursery, and at the present time I have many new varieties on trial, some of which in time will doubtless displace items from my present list.

FIFTY BEST PEONIES

WHITE PEONIES.

Early.	Midseason.	Late.
Officinalis Alba Plena	Madame de Verneville	Snow Wheel (Japanese)
Formosa Alba	DUCHESSE DE MEMOURS	COURONNE D'OR
FESTIVA MAXIMA	Festiva	Marie Lemoine
Alba Sulphurea		Baroness Schroeder

LIGHT PINK PEONIES.

OFFICINALIS MUTABILIS	Marie Jacquin	Model de Perfection
Octavie Demay	FLORAL TREASURE	MLLE. LEONIE CALOT
Golden Harvest	La Tulipe	Madame Chaumy
GENERAL BERTRAND	Mad. Jules Calot	
Madame Calot		

DEEP PINK PEONIES.

Officinalis rosea	JEANNE D'ARC	Neptune (Japanese)
Mons. Jules Elie	M. Bouchardet Aine	Madame Forel
Lamartine (Giganthea)	Madame Ducel	Mathilde de Roseneck
Modeste Guerin	Berloiz	LOUISE REYNAULT
Dr. Bretonneau		Livingstone

RED PEONIES.

Officinalis Rubra	Felix Crousse	Mikado (Japanese)
Tenuifolia Plena	MEISSONIER	DELACHE
Augustin D'Hour	Madame Bucquet	Mons. Krelage
Rubens	Purpurea Superba	Karl Rosenfield
CARDINAL RICHELIEU	Emile Lemoine	Rubra Superba

TIME TO PLANT PEONIES.

Peonies may be planted from September 15th to April 15th, except while the ground is frozen. The actual time of planting within these limits makes very little difference, provided they have good mellow, fairly rich soil, and have suitable care. No manure should come in contact with the roots when planted, and very little should be used before the second season. The best time to fertilize is in the spring, by applying fine, rotted manure between the clumps, digging it thoroughly into the soil.

SIZE OF ROOTS TO PLANT.

The Peony roots furnished by all nurserymen, unless otherwise specified, are what are known as divisions, having several eyes or buds. My divided roots are larger than are usually furnished, and I invite a comparison of both stock and prices with any responsible grower. Of some varieties, I offer "one year" roots, which have been grown one full year since they were divided; these are very fine plants, and worth more than divisions. The "three-year" clumps which I offer have been grown three years since they were divided. They are very strong and will be delivered entire, without removing the soil from the interior of the clump. These three year clumps will bloom satisfactorily the first season, besides having a larger number of flower stems than lighter plants. These clumps should be shipped by freight, as they are very heavy.

MY CAPITAL COLLECTION

of **Twelve Best Peonies**, includes the twelve kinds in the table above, which are printed in capital letters. When the moderate price is considered I do not believe it is possible to select twelve better varieties. Price of the dozen, divided plants, each labeled, \$5.00; heavy three-year clumps, the twelve, labeled, for \$10.00.



Peonies at Rockmont Nursery; General Bertrand in foreground.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PEONIES.

The name and date in parenthesis following each variety is that of the originator and date of introduction. The following descriptions are necessarily brief but are technically correct. I guarantee the plants I send out to be true to name and description and will replace free, any that prove otherwise.

Alba Sulphurea (Calot, 1860). Very large globular compact bomb type, pure white with creamy center, slightly flecked red; tall, erect grower; 50 cents, three-year clumps, \$1.00.

Augustin D'Hour (Calot, 1867). Large compact bomb, without stamens, deep rose red, medium tall, free bloomer; one year, \$1.00.

Baronesse Schroeder, (Kelway, 1890). Very large globular rose type, flesh-white, fading to milk-white; tall strong growth, very free bloomer, fragrant; one of the choicest of all Peonies; one year, \$3.00.

Berlioz, (Crousse, 1886). Large compact rose type, light carmine-rose, tipped silver; tall, free bloomer; 50 cents.

Cardinal Richelieu, (Unknown). Large deep bomb, uniform cherry-red flushed carmine; one of the finest, clearest reds in my collection, strong erect grower and a remarkably free bloomer; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Couronne D'Or (Calot, 1873). Large flat semi-rose type, ivory-white with a "golden crown" of yellow stamens and narrow sulphur petals around a central tuft which is splashed carmine. A splendid grower and sure bloomer; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Delache (Delache, 1856). Medium large rose type, deep crimson mingled with yellow stamens; strong erect plant, very free bloomer; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Dr. Bretonneau (Verdier, 1854). Syn. L. Bramwell. Medium to large, pale lilac-rose, bomb type, fragrant, vigorous and free; 35 cents.

Duchesse de Nemours (Calot, 1856). Medium size, pure white crown type, sulphur white collar, no crimson flecks; fragrant, rather dwarf, very free; best strictly pure white; 75 cents.

Emile Lemoine (Calot, 1856). Large loose globular bomb, bright solferino-red, very tall, 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Felix Crousse (Crousse, 1881). Large globular typical bomb, brilliant red, strong, vigorous grower, medium height and free bloomer; 75 cents.

Festiva (Donkalaer, 1838). Full double rose type, snow-white with a few crimson tips; very fragrant, vigorous, excellent foliage; 35 cents; immense clumps, \$1.00.

Festiva Maxima (Meille, 1851). Very large globular rose type; snow-white, center prominently flecked crimson; tall, very strong grower, and perhaps the most popular Peony; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Floral Treasure, (Rosenfield, 1900). Very large showy rose type; clear rose-pink of uniform shade, delightfully fragrant; strong upright plant, free bloomer and one of the best; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Formosa Alba (Lemon, 1830). Medium size crown type, creamy white, fading to

pure white, with a few crimson tips; plant vigorous but dwarf and a remarkable bloomer; 35 cents; three year, 75 cents.

General Bertrand, (Guerin, 1845). Large compact globular bomb, deep pink, center lightly tipped silver, fading to light pink; very fragrant, tall strong upright grower, remarkably free; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Golden Harvest, (Rosenfield, 1900). Medium sized loose bomb or crown type. Guards pale lilac-rose, creamy-white or sulphur collar and a central tuft or crown of wider petals of peach blossom pink; fragrant, splendid grower and very free; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Jeanne d'Arc, (Calot, 1858). Large globular bomb, developing a crown. Guards and central petals deep pink, with a collar of narrower sulphur-white petals, shaded blush and salmon; style of Golden Harvest, but a much deeper pink and taller; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Karl Rosenfield (Rosenfield, 1908). Extra large, globular rose type; uniform dark crimson; very strong tall compact grower, and a free bloomer. As brilliant as Felix Crousse and a much larger and finer flower; the blooms develop slowly and remain a long time in fine condition; one year, \$5.00.

Lamartine, (Calot, 1860). Syn. Giganthea. Very large rose type, guards rose pink, center shaded deeper, tips fading to rose-white; spicy fragrance; 75 cents.

La Tulipe, (Calot, 1872). Large flat semi-double type, but on strong plants becoming duplex with a secondary flower in the center. Lilac-white with rosy tints and streaks of crimson on the larger outer petals; a magnificent plant, free bloomer; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Livingstone (Crousse, 1879). Very large compact perfect rose type; pale lilac-rose with silver tips and center flecked carmine; very strong grower, medium height, free bloomer; an extra fine variety; one year, \$1.00.

Louise Reynault (Crousse, 1879). Medium size informal rose type; cherry-pink (Paul Neyron rose), a very rare color and very late; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Madame Bucquet (Dessert, 1888). Large loose rose type, uniform very dark crimson-amaranth; the darkest red Peony; one year, \$1.00.

Madame Calot (Meille, 1856). Large rose type pale hydrangea pink, center darker with distinct sulphur tinted collar; fragrant and a splendid bloomer; 50 cents.

Madame Chaumy (Calot, 1864). Medium sized very compact rose type; lilac-rose, flecked crimson, rather dwarf, free bloomer, very late; 50 cents.

Madame de Verneville (Crousse, 1885). Large, very full bomb, pale blush-white,

fading to pure white with a few crimson tips; medium height, extra free bloomer; 50 cents.

Madame Ducl (Mechin, 1880). Very large globular typical bomb, or deep full rose type on strong plants; uniform silvery rose-pink, holding its compact form and pure color till the end; the immense flowers are amply supported by strong erect stems; a wonderful Peony; one year, \$1.00.

Madame Forel (Crousse, 1881). Large very compact full rose type; glossy deep silvery pink, fragrant, medium tall, spreading habit; one year, 75 cents.

Madame Jules Calot (Calot, 1868). Large compact semi-rose type, developing a crown; guards and center peach-blossom pink, the collar showing distinct yellow shades, the center splashed crimson; color effect delicate but sprightly, delightfully fragrant; tall, good strong habit, free bloomer. Distinct from Madame Calot. One year, \$1.50.

Mademoiselle Leonie Calot (Calot, 1861). Large typical rose type; delicate rose-white, shaded salmon-pink (color of Enchantress Carnation) with a few carmine tips; rich fragrance, a free bloomer, a magnificent flower of rare beauty and coloring; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Marie Jacquin (Verdier) Syns. Bridesmaid and Waterlily. Very large cup-shaped semi-double, usually with a center of yellow stamens, but on established plants often developing full double flowers of exquisite beauty. Glossy rose-white with rose-tinted buds, fading to pale blush. A strong vigorous plant of perfect habit, and a prolific and sure bloomer; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Marie Lemoine (Calot, 1869). Large very compact rose type, pure white with cream-white center; fragrant, medium height, extra strong stem, very late; one year, \$1.00.

Mathilde de Roseneck (Crousse, 1883). Very large globular rose type; uniform pale lilac-rose, very wide petals, center tipped carmine; very fragrant, plant a tall strong grower, free bloomer, late; a distinct and very beautiful variety; \$1.00.

Meissonier (Crousse, 1886). Medium sized bomb, uniform brilliant deep red; tall, fragrant, free, very brilliant color; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

Modele de Perfection (Crousse, 1875). Large compact rose type, guards and collar light violet-rose; very wide center petals shaded darker; fragrant, medium dwarf with strong stems, free, late, extra good; 75 cents.

Modeste Guerin (Guerin, 1845). Large compact typical bomb; uniform light solferino-red; fragrant, strong, vigorous, free



Madam Ducl.



Marie Jacquin.

bloomer; extra good variety; one year, 75 cents.

Monsieur Boucharlet Aine (Calot, 1868). Large full compact semi-rose type, light violet-rose with silvery reflex; very strong erect grower; extra good; 75 cents.

Monsieur Krelage (Crousse, 1882). Large compact semi-rose, dark solferino-red with silvery tips; strong, upright, free bloomer; 75 cents.

Monsieur Jules Elie (Crousse, 1888). Very large, medium compact crown type, glossy lilac-rose, collar shaded amber-yellow at the base; strong stem, rather dwarf, very fragrant; one year, \$1.00.

Octavie Demay (Calot 1867). Very large, flat crown type, guards and center hydrangea-pink, collar lighter; dwarf, extra fine; one year, \$1.25.

Purpurea Superba (Delache). Large, globular crown, uniform deep carmine-rose; tall, free; one year, 75 cents.

Rubens (Delache, 1854). Medium large, semi-double, very dark crimson: form similar to Marie Jacquin; 50 cents.

Rubra superba (Richardson, 1871). Large compact informal rose type; deep rose-carmine or crimson; very late; blooms moderately on established plants; 50 cents; three year, \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY PEONIES.

Officinalis alba plena. (This is distinct

from *Officinalis mutabilis*, which is sometimes listed as *Officinalis alba*.) The true variety is very rare; it has very large full double blooms of pure white, always ready for Memorial Day; one year, \$2.50.

Officinalis mutabilis. Large full light pink; a very free bloomer and a pleasing color; 35 cents.

Officinalis rosea superba. Deep rose-pink; 35 cents.

Officinalis rubra. The old-fashioned early red Peony; color, brilliant crimson-red; 35 cents.

Tenuifolia plena. The Fern-leaved Peony. The earliest of all, color a flaming crimson, foliage cut into linear fern-like fronds which are very beautiful after the flowers have passed; 50 cents.

JAPANESE PEONIES.

Mikado. Two rows of wide crimson incurved petals, enclosing a large mass of twisted crimson filaments, edged and tipped with gold; one year, \$2.50.

Neptune. Deep rose with a center of narrow filaments; 50 cents.

Snow Wheel. Two rows of beautifully crimped snow-white petals, with a center of creamy white twisted filament; 50 cents.

Several other Japanese named varieties can be furnished at 50 cents each.

Hardy Phlox

No other hardy flower gives such brilliant effects for so long a season as the Phlox. They are perfectly hardy, grow with little care and succeed everywhere. From the cultural point of view, they need plenty of fertility and plenty of moisture. They show the effects of drought rather quickly and should be watered more frequently than other plants because of their shallow root system. Although they grow and bloom satisfactorily in the sun, the flowers will be larger and will last longer with shade part of the day; they will do well on the north side of the house.

The most desirable effects with Hardy Phlox are obtained by using only the clear, pure colors. Many pretty varieties look washed out or faded when viewed from a distance. Most catalogues list too many kinds, with resulting confusion and possibly a poor selection for the purchaser. I have purposely limited my list to the fewest required varieties, each of which is the best and clearest of its color. Price, except where noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; 20 cent varieties, \$2.00 per dozen.

Consul H. Trost, pure red, with bright crimson eye; much deeper color than Coquelicot; 20 cents.

Coquelicot, fine pure scarlet with deeper colored eye; the most brilliant Phlox; 20 cents.

Eclaireur, brilliant rosy-magenta, with large lighter halo.

F. G. Von Lassburg, the very best pure white; large truss and the individual flowers as large as a silver dollar; a grand variety.

Henry Murger, white with large crimson eye; a very striking sort.

Huxley, soft rosy lavender; a delicate shade, difficult to describe but very pleasing; very large flower and truss.

Edmond Rostand, bluish lilac, with large white star.

Le Mahdi, intense redish purple; a deep colored variety of robust constitution and blooms late; 20 cents.

Miss Lingard, white with faint lavender eye, pure white effect; blooms two weeks earlier than other sorts and almost constantly all summer; tall narrow truss, glossy foliage, the finest Phlox for cutting; 20 cents.

R. P. Struthers, clear cherry-red, suffused with salmon tints, deep red eye; a very brilliant Phlox and one of the best.

Rynstrom, a fine pure pink, like Paul Neyron rose; a new variety and no other sort approaches it for purity of color; 20 cents.

Von Hochburg, pure crimson-red, no purple or magenta shades, the ideal crimson Phlox; extra large beautifully formed truss; 20 cents.



Phlox, Miss Lingard.

General List of Herbaceous Perennials

There is a marked difference in the value between the strong field-grown plants supplied from Rockmont Nursery and the soft potted stock from greenhouse benches, or small divisions, which are supplied at a lower price by leading eastern firms.

Rocky Mountain Columbine, *Aquilegia*.

Persons who consider price only, are likely to be disappointed when they receive delicate little plants with soft green tops, or other mailing size grades, which will require much nursing if indeed they reach the customer in a living condition. Our dry climate demands a heavier grade of stock than may be used successfully in the east. Recognizing this demand, I have made it a definite policy to supply plants of a practical planting size which will give prompt and satisfactory results. The difference in price is less than the difference in value. I grant that it may be difficult to convince some people of this fact—on paper—but the fact remains, that the sale of hardy plants from Rockmont Nursery increases rapidly from year to year. "There's a Reason."

Price of Hardy Perennials, except where noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

ACONITUM (Monkshood).

Aconitum Fischeri, 2 feet; spike of flowers clear porcelain-blue, large and showy; September.

ANCHUSA.

Anchusa, Dropmore Variety, 3-5 feet; strong vigorous plant, with sprays of rich gentian-blue flowers. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

ANEMONE.

Anemone Patens Nutt., (Pulsatilla) American Pasque Flower. There are few sights more charming than the purplish, silky buds of the Pasque Flower pushing up through the ground with the first days of spring, often before the snow is gone. The flower is cup-shaped, consisting of 5-7 large lavender-purple sepals, with a center of golden stamens, often a dozen or more flowers in a clump; succeeds best as a rock plant. 3 for 25 cents, \$1.00 per dozen.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

Aquilegia coerulea, Rocky Mountain Columbine, the State Flower; 2 feet; unique among columbines, the sepals are lavender, the petals pure white, the flower

often four to five inches across; with long slender spurs. Strong plants in two grades, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per dozen.

Aquilegia chrysantha, 3 feet; a most profuse bloomer nearly all summer, flowers golden yellow.

ASCLEPIAS (Butterfly-weed).

Asclepias tuberosa, 1½ feet; makes a brilliant display nearly all summer with showy umbels of orange or vermilion-red flowers.

Asclepias incarnata, 4 feet; slender clumps, flowers rose.

HARDY ASTERS.

The perennial asters or Michaelmas Daisies are becoming more and more popular because of the wealth of blossoms produced in late autumn when flowers are scarce; the latest ones stand severe freezing without harm.

Aster Nova-Angliae, 4 feet; individual florets an inch broad, and literally covering the plant; rich violet purple.

Aster Nova-Angliae, (tall late variety) 5 feet; very late, true royal purple.



Clematis Fremontii.

Aster Nova-Angliae rosea, 4 feet; differs only in color which is a fine clear rose.

Aster, Glorie de Nancy. The largest and finest pure white Aster; plant and bloom the same size of Nova-Angliae, but having smoother stems and foliage; extra fine; 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

BOCCONIA (Plume Poppy).

Bocconia cordata, 4 feet; a stately plant with beautiful glaucous foliage and creamy-white flower plumes.

BOLTONIA.

Boltonia asteroides. An Aster-like plant 3-4 feet tall, producing huge bouquets of white flowers in mid-summer.

CALTHA (Marsh Marigold).

Caltha leptosepala, White Marsh Marigold, 4-8 inches tall, with a rosette of rounded foliage, the star-shaped white flowers, often $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, consist of 7 to 12 narrow white sepals which are tinged outside with blue. 2 for 25 cents, \$1.25 per dozen.

CASSIA (American Senna).

Cassia Marilandica, 3 feet; strong erect stems with finely pinnate foliage, large panicles and axillary clusters of yellow, curiously shaped flowers; a very desirable plant.

CENTAUREA (Cornflower).

Centaurea purpurea, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; a most

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elegant plant, not spiny, but with rose purple thistle-shaped heads of flowers.

HERBACEOUS CLEMATIS.

Many who are familiar with the climbing sorts are surprised to learn that there are bushy kinds which never climb. All are hardy and have handsome foliage and showy flowers, and are easily grown.

Clematis Davidiana, 2 feet; a stout bush with magnificent foliage and clusters of deep lavender-blue flowers; 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Clematis integrifolia, 2 feet; flowers about half the size of the well known Jackmanni, and of the same shape and color, produced most of the summer and are followed by beautiful seed-plumes; 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Clematis recta, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; a handsome bush with flowers and foliage resembling *Clematis paniculata*; flowers pure white in large clusters; 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Clematis Douglasii, Douglas' Clematis. 1 foot; forming bushy clumps, not climbing, flowers deep purple, nodding, bell-shaped, followed by feathery seed clusters; foliage silky and cut into linear divisions; treat as a rock plant. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Clematis Fremontii, Fremont's Clematis. Stems 1-2 feet, reclining, with broad, leathery leaves 3-4 inches long; flowers creamy-white, tinted with lilac and purple; a rare plant but easily grown and well worth cultivation, if only for its unique foliage. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

CONVALLARIA (Lily-of-the-Valley).

Convallaria Majallis, Lily-of-the-Valley. A well known, exquisitely fragrant flower of early spring; clumps, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

COREOPSIS.

Coreopsis grandiflora, 2 feet; good shades of yellow that are desirable for cut flowers, and which make a grand display in the garden, are scarce; in this we have perfection in both; flowers as large as Cosmos, on long stems and blooms nearly all summer.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur).

Delphinium formosum, 3 feet; flowers deep indigo with white center, larger than a silver dollar, arranged in long spikes and are excellent for cutting.

DICTAMNUS (Gas Plant).

Dictamnus fraxinella, 2 feet; fragrant foliage and spikes of odd-shaped flowers in June and July; one of the most enduring of all perennials and improves with age; two colors, pure white and rose-pink; either kind, 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

DICENTRA (Bleeding Heart).

Dicentra spectabilis, 2 feet; this old-fashioned favorite should have a place in every garden; its long drooping racemes of

heart shaped pink blossoms are very attractive; will grow in shade; 25 cents.

GERANIUM (Crane's Bill).

Geranium sanguineum, Hardy Red Geranium. A good plant for edging beds of shrubbery or other hardy plants; produces a dwarf dense spreading growth of beautiful foliage which assumes beautiful autumn colors, covered all summer with deep red flowers.

GILLENIA (Bowman Root).

Gillenia trifoliata, 2 feet; resembling the Herbaceous Spiraeas, a strong growing plant with handsome foliage and sprays of white flowers tinted rose; large clumps, 25 cents.

GYSOPHILA (Baby's Breath).

Gypsophila paniculata, 3 feet; indispensable both for garden decoration and for cutting; large sprays bearing myriads of minute white flowers.

Helianthella quinquenervis, Star Sunflower. 3 feet; a neat plant related to *Helianthus*, with large light yellow flowers having a yellow center and long narrow pointed rays; a free and early bloomer and desirable in the garden or for cutting.

Helianthus Maximiliani, Prairie Sunflower, 6 feet; a fine tall perennial species with the showy yellow flowers arranged in a loose raceme half the length of the stem.

HELENIUM (Orange Daisy).

An important group of late autumn bloomers, of easiest culture, and grandly decorative, either in the garden or as a cut flower.

Helenium autumnale superbum, 4-6 feet; pure golden yellow.

Helenium autumnale rubrum, like the last, but flowers bright terra-cotta red; very effective.

HARDY GRASSES.

Few people realize the really wonderful effects that can be produced with the Hardy Ornamental Grasses. For a cold climate the effect is more nearly tropical than anything else we can have.

Elymus glaucus, Blue Lyme Grass. Suitable for the border or front of beds containing larger sorts; about two feet tall, foliage silvery glaucus, very handsome. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Erianthus Ravennae, Hardy Pampas. Forming clumps 8-10 feet, with snowy Pampas-like plumes on every stem. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Eulalia gracillima, Japan Rush. 4-5 feet; forming clumps with slender recurving foliage; one of the finest. Clumps, 25 to 50 cents.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina, Zebra Grass. A large sort, foliage beautifully cross banded with yellow; very striking; handsome plumes in autumn; clumps, 25 to 50 cents.

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Festuca glauca, Blue Fescue. A dwarf tufted grass with glaucous blue foliage; very beautiful for low edgings. Clumps, 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

HEMEROCALLIS (Yellow Day Lily).

Popular hardy Lilaceous plants with tuberous roots, and which succeed everywhere. The flowers resemble lilies, and are 3 to 6 inches broad, borne on many slender stems well above the foliage.

Hemerocallis flava, Lemon Lily. Flowers pure lemon-yellow, very fragrant, in great profusion during June and July; 3 feet high.

Hemerocallis Florham. A new hybrid variety with deep golden yellow flowers of largest size and a persistent bloomer. This and the Lemon Lily cannot be too highly commended.

Hemerocallis Kwanso plena. The largest of all, growing 5 to 6 feet tall; large perfectly double flowers, deep orange shaded darker toward the center.

Hemerocallis Middendorffii. Very dwarf flowers deep golden yellow.

Hemerocallis Thunbergii. Lemon Yellow, late.

HIBISCUS (Marshmallow).

Of all large flowers, few combine such immense size with such delicacy of texture and coloring. A plant of stout, vigorous habit, thriving almost anywhere, but without coarseness. Where a large showy plant is needed, plant a Hibiscus.

Hibiscus Moscheutos, Rose Mallow. 3-4 feet, forming fine bushy clumps, blooms earlier than the Mallow Marvels, flower six inches broad, clear pink with a rosy purple eye.

Hibiscus, Crimson Eye. Nearly identical with the Rose Mallow but the flowers, which are often eight inches across, are pure snow-white with a beautiful crimson eye which emphasizes the whiteness of the petals. This and the Rose Mallow are distinct from the Mallow Marvels.

Hibiscus, Mallow Marvels. Giant Flowered Marshmallows. Few plants of recent introduction have met with such prompt and universal favor. They make bushy clumps 4-6 feet tall, with a constant succession of their magnificent eight to ten inch blooms, like gigantic single Hollyhocks, from August till October. Entirely hardy, thriving best in a deep soil and a sunny position. The colors are very bright and clear; either color separate, white, pink and deep red, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen, extra large plants, 50 cents.

LYTHRUM (Loosestrife).

Lythrum roseum (Loosestrife), Rose Loosestrife. A vigorous but graceful plant 2-3 feet tall, numerous spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to September.



Aspidium Filix-Mas, the Colorado Male-Fern.

Hardy Ferns

Almost every home has a shady corner or two, where flowers will not thrive, because they get too little sunlight. By planting Ferns, this same corner may be made the prettiest and most satisfactory spot in the home garden. Ferns require but little care after planting, and they thrive and improve in value for many years. After the first season or two, many fronds may be spared for decorative material for the house.

Ferns are more exacting in their soil requirements than other plants; they will not grow in a heavy soil that is inclined to bake. More than that, they require a considerable proportion of black humus or leafmold and must be watered liberally. The necessity for leafmold in planting ferns adds quite an item to the first cost; but when it is considered that scarcely any planting is more certain to be successful, and that few things are so permanent and so eminently satisfactory, the outlay will be justified on the basis of real economy. The soil for ferns should consist of two parts good loam, one part sand and one part leafmold. If the loam is rather light, the sand may be omitted; if the loam is of poor quality, add more leafmold. The depth of the prepared soil should be five or six inches; plant the ferns with with the large bud uppermost, covering not to exceed one inch. The larger sorts should be planted 10 to 14 inches apart, and the smaller kinds, 6 to 8 inches. After planting, apply a light mulch of clear leafmold. The old fronds should never be removed from the fern bed, as they furnish a necessary mulch which is not unsightly, and which helps to keep down weeds.

One or two sacks of leafmold for each square yard of bed will give excellent results; or even less, if the original soil is good. Price of leafmold, \$1.00 per sack; 4 sacks or more at 90 cents, 10 sacks or more at 85 cents per sack. The following choice ferns in assortment of large and small varieties, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$12.00 per hundred.

Aspidium achrosticoides, Christmas Fern. One foot tall, an evergreen, and the best kind for bordering the fern bed in front of larger kinds.

Aspidium Braunii, Prickly Shield Fern.

One foot; shining evergreen foliage with finely cut, spiny divisions; best in dense shade in nearly pure leafmold; very choice and rare; 25 cents.

Aspidium Goldianum, Goldie's Wood

(Hardy Ferns, Continued)

Fern. 2-3 feet; very broad fronds, light green and nearly evergreen; a rare and extra fine fern; 25 cents.

Aspidium Filix-Mas, Colorado Male-Fern. Two feet; the hardest and most easily grown of all ferns; fronds dark green and nearly evergreen, forming massive clumps. See illustration.

Asplenium filix-foemina, Lady Fern. 2-3 feet, also a native of Colorado; large, delicately cut fronds; requires more moisture than most kinds.

Onoclea sensibilis, Sensitive or Oak-leaf Fern. One foot, very distinct foliage, resembling some species of Oak.

Onoclea struthiopteris, Ostrich Fern. Three feet; one of the grandest of hardy ferns; the fronds are very symmetrical and stand gracefully spreading outward in a vase-like position; 25 cents.

Note. A few of the rarer ferns priced at 25 cents each will be included in assortments of twenty-five to one hundred, at the hundred rate without additional charge.

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS.

The finest strain of double hollyhocks that can be produced by careful breeding and selection. As a background for large borders and for planting along fences and among shrubs there is nothing finer. Separate colors, white, yellow, blush, pink and red; \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per hundred.

SINGLE HOLLYHOCKS.

My Rainbow Mixture contains the following colors: white, yellow, pink, rose, red and crimson; no washed-out shades, all are bright, clear colors. Seeds saved in separate colors and blended equal parts of each. Strong young plants which will bloom this season and so cheap that you can have all you want; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per hundred.

LEUCOCRINUM (Sand Lily).

Leucocrinum montanum. An early wild flower from a rosette of slender foliage. The flowers are pure crystal-white, fragrant, and spring up like crocus in constant succession for several weeks; blooms most freely in a light, well drained soil; flowering clumps, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

LIATRIS (Blazing Star).

Native American plants which thrive well in cultivation. The imposing flower spikes of the taller sorts remind one of ascending rockets, so startling is their appearance.

Liatris ligulistylis, Blazing Star. 1½ feet; a rare mountain species with large showy rose-purple heads in a short-branched raceme; the terminal head is sometimes 1½ inches broad. Of unique value for its dwarf

habit and because it is the earliest to bloom. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Liatris punctata, Snake-root. 1 foot; another dwarf species forming clumps, very floriferous, suitable for the rockery. 3 for 25 cents, \$1.00 per dozen.

Liatris pycnostachia, Kansas Gay Feather, 4-6 feet; dense club-shaped spikes of purple flowers.

Liatris scariosa, Blazing Star. 5 feet; the showy star-like heads are arranged in a long ascending spike which includes two thirds of the total height; very effective among shrubbery.

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose).

Oenothera brachycarpa, Yellow Evening Primrose. The magnificent pure yellow fragrant blossoms five inches across are produced from a rosette of narrow foliage in almost daily succession for several weeks. They have no stems but are supported above the foliage by the long flower-tube, and the petals turn orange-scarlet with age. Will thrive in almost any sunny position and is very satisfactory as a rock plant. 2 for 25 cents, \$1.25 per dozen.

Oenothera caespitosa, White Evening Primrose. Similar in habit to *O. brachycarpa*, but with pure white flowers which turn to rosy pink in fading. The flowers are similar in size, are produced rather more freely and at intervals later in the summer and fall; prefers a light sandy soil and is best treated as a rock plant. 3 for 25 cents, \$1.00 per dozen.

OROBUS (Rosy Vetch).

Orobis niger, 1½ feet; little upright bushes, literally covered during the summer with small rosy pea-shaped flowers.

PLATYCODON (Chinese Bell-flower).

Platycodon grandiflora, 1½ feet; broad bell-shaped flowers of large size, deep blue or pure white; blooms throughout the summer.

PARDANTHUS (Blackberry Lily).

Pardanthus Sinensis, 2 feet; small orange lilies which are followed by blackberry-like fruits; easily grown.

RUDBECKIA (Black Eyed Susan).

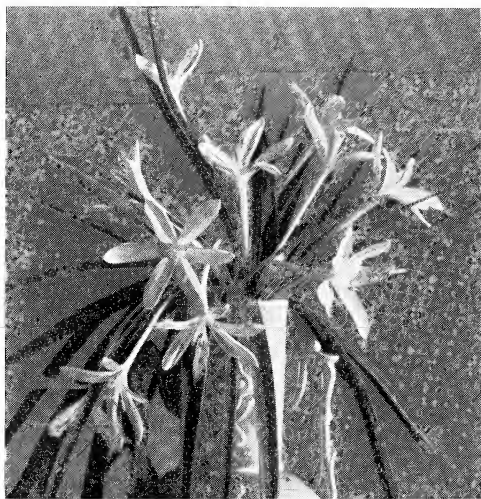
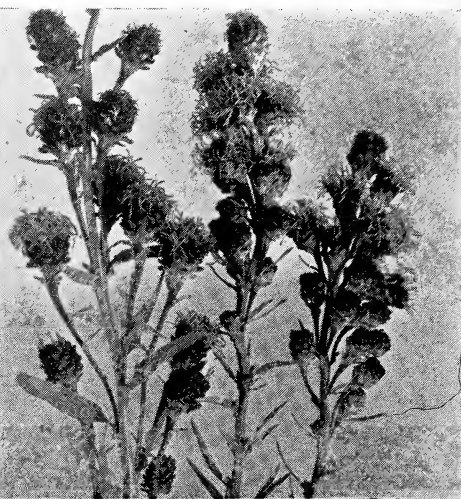
Rudbeckia Manni, 1½ feet; next to the Shasta Daisy, this is the most popular plant with daisy-like flowers; forms large bushy clumps bearing on long stems a profusion of exceedingly decorative flowers with golden yellow rays and brown cone-shaped centers. Thrives in any sunny position; \$1.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per 100.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage).

Salvia azurea grandiflora. Blue Sage. Three to four feet tall, pale blue flowers in early autumn; very fine for cutting.

Salvia Pitcheri. Same as the last, but

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*Leucocrinum Montanum.**Liatris Ligulistylis.*

with flowers deep indigo blue, and blooms about two weeks later, continuing till severe freezing weather. One of the finest blue flowers for cutting.

SHASTA DAISY, "ALASKA."

Burbank's Alaska Daisy, 1½ feet. A flower of magnificent size, yet of exquisite refinement. Its first qualification is extreme hardiness; second, it is perennial, blooming better each season; third, it blooms nearly all summer; fourth, the flowers, four inches or more in size, have petals of glistening white, on single long wiry stems and remain fresh a long time when cut. No other flower can compare with it in usefulness.

Shasta Daisy, Ostrich Plume. A new variety with half-double flowers, some of the rays incurved, hiding the yellow center; one of the finest recent additions to our list of hardy plants; 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

SOLIDAGO (Goldenrod).

Solidago spectabilis, Goldenrod. 2 feet; this does not have the rank sprading habit of most species, but forms neat clumps producing long narrow panicles of delightfully fragrant flowers of golden pellow. I consider this the finest of all Goldenrods.

SPIRAEA (Meadow Sweet).

The herbaceous spiraeas are distinct from the shrubby sorts, and are very useful plants for the flower border with panicles or plumes of pink or white flowers on long stems suitable for cutting; they are easily grown in ordinary soil, their special requirement being an abundance of moisture.

Spiraea Aruncus. Goat's Beard. Long feathery panicles of white flowers in June and July; 3-5 feet tall; 25 cents.

Spiraea filipendula plena. Dropwort. (See cut.) Numerous corymbs of white flowers, on stems two feet tall, pretty fern-like foliage.

Spiraea Gigantea. Forms a bold clump 5 to 6 feet high, with palmate leaves and immense heads of small white flowers; July to September.

Spiraea lobata. Meadow Sweet. Large feathery plumes of carmine rose flowers. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Ulmaria plena. An elegant variety with double white flowers.

TRITOMA (Torch Lily).

Tritoma Pfitzeri, 2½ feet; no flower compels such instant attention and admiration as the Torch Lily or Red Hot Poker. This truly ever-blooming variety surpasses the finest Cannas or Gladiolus in attractiveness and brilliancy; it blooms freely the same year it is planted; hardy with slight protection in dry soils, but can be easily kept through the winter in sand on the cellar bottom like cannas. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Tritoma quarterniana. A unique early-flowering sort which blooms in June; flowers yellow, flamed scarlet. Much hardier than Pfitzeri and should be left in the ground. Very strong clumps, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

THALICTRUM (Meadow Rue).

Thalictrum Cornuti. (T. Polygamum). Meadow Rue. 4 feet; the Meadow Rues are worth growing for their remarkable foliage which rivals in delicacy the Maidenhair Fern. They are easily grown in any light soil. This robust sort has also very attractive airy panicles of cream white flowers.

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VERONICA (Speedwell).

Veronica longiflora subsessilis. Long spikes of very deep blue flowers on stems two feet tall; very showy and fine for cutting. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Veronica Virginica, Taller, with spikes of white flowers.

Vinca, see Vines.

YUCCA (Spanish Bayonet).

Yucca glauca. Known locally as Soapweed; a very hardy native with stiff ever-

green foliage and very large white or purple tinted flowers; can be grown in dry bleak or exposed positions. \$1.50 and \$2.50 per dozen.

Yucca filamentosa. Among the very best of foliage and flowering plants and is much used in landscape planting among shrubs and in groups, and is effective and at home anywhere. The Yuccas are evergreen, and for tropical effects are unequalled among hardy plants. \$1.50 and \$2.50 per dozen.



Red Rock Lake; Boulder County.

Colorado Plants for American Gardens

Several of the evergreens from the mountains of Colorado, notably the Colorado Blue Spruce, have gained a world-wide popularity which is steadily increasing. This has not come through chance, nor through advertising, nor because there were no other evergreens of similar style which would fill the required place. The simple fact is, that these fill the place better and more acceptable than any others. Their popularity stands upon the basis of intrinsic value and general usefulness.

Nurserymen know that the Douglas Fir from the mountains of Colorado is hardy in the north central and New England states, while the same species from the Pacific slope is not. The same conditions of climate which have developed hardiness in the Colorado Douglas Fir, the Colorado Blue Spruce and other Colorado evergreens, have exerted the same influence upon the trees, shrubs, and other vegetation of this region and with the same results.

Our high altitude above the sea is one of the chief factors in developing hardiness, but perhaps equally important is the extremely dry climate of the eastern slope of the mountains as compared with the Pacific slope. Temperatures fluctuate between wide extremes in a dry climate, and have been recorded, both on the plains and in the mountains, as low as fifty degrees below zero. This is why Colorado plants are fitted by nature for cold climates. It should be remembered that many western shrubs have a wide distribution. Some of our Colorado species extend southward to Arizona, Texas and Mexico. Failures as to hardiness would likely result from southern stock. All the stock I offer of native plants is from Colorado seed and is Colorado grown.

LIST OF COLORADO PLANTS DESCRIBED IN THIS CATALOGUE.

Although many of those are unknown in most American gardens, they are being successfully used in parks and other public grounds throughout the United States. In Colorado the value of our native shrubs and evergreens has long been recognized, and they now constitute a substantial part of the planting in the public parks and other institutions of Denver, Greeley, Fort Collins, Boulder, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Grand Junction and elsewhere, besides many large private places. Most of this native stock has been supplied by Rockmont Nursery.

Only a small list of herbaceous wild flowers is included in this catalogue, for the reason that so many begin growth very early in the spring, and for such, fall planting is recommended. All who request it will receive my Autumn List of Wild Flowers.

TREES.

Alnus tenuifolia
Betula fontinalis
Celtis reticulata
Crataegus cerronis
Crataegus Coloradensis
Crataegus saligna
Populus acuminata
Populus angustifolia
Populus Sargentii
Prunus Americana
Robinia Neo-Mexicana

EVERGREENS.

Abies concolor
Juniperus Scopulorum
Juniperus Siberica
Picea Engelmanni
Picea pungens
Pinus flexilis
Pinus Scopulorum
Pseudotsuga Douglasii

VINES.

Ampelopsis vitacea
Clematis ligusticifolia
Humulus Neo-Mexicana
Vitis vulpina

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Amelanchier alnifolia
Rubus deliciosus
Amorpha canescens
Amorpha fruticosa
Amorpha nana
Berberis repens
Berberis Fendleri
Cercocarpus parvifolius
Cornus Coloradensis
Corylus rostrata
Holodiscus dumosus
Jamesia Americana
Lonicera involucrata
Opulaster monygnus
Opulaster bracteatus
Opulaster pubescens
Opulaster Ramaleyi
Potentilla fruticosa
Prunus Besseyi
Rhus glabra cismontana
Rhus glabra minor
Rhus trilobata
Ribes cereum
Ribes inerme
Ribes longiflorum
Ribes saxosum
Rosa Arkansana
Rosa Engelmanni
Rosa Fendleri

Rosa Sayi

Shepherdia argentea
Symphor. occidentalis
Symphor. oreophilus
Symphor. Pauciflorus
Viburnum Lentago
Viburnum pauciflorus

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Anemone Patens
Aquilegia coerulea
Aquilegia chrysantha
Asclepias incarnata
Asclepias tuberosa
Caltha leptosepala
Clematis Douglasii
Clematis Fremontii
Helianthella quinquenervis
Helianthus Maximiliani
Fern, Aspidium Filix-Mas
Iris Missouriensis
Leucocrinum montanum
Liatris ligulistylis
Liatris punctata
Oenothera brachycarpa
Oenothera caespitosa
Salvia azurea
Salvia Pitcheri
Solidago spectabilis
Thalictrum Cornuti
Yucca glauca



